THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MOMENTARY GLANCE.

The following lines were written after hearing the relation of a fact in substance as follows:—A gentleman was afflicted with the loss of his sight. He was informed, that, if he would submit to a certain operation, he might recover his vision, though, probably, it would be only for a few moments. He immediately determined that the operation should be performed, that, once more, he might look upon the things of light. His wife and children, to him the dearest objects on earth, were brought into the room, and so situated as to be the first subjects of sight. The oculist exerted his skill, and the effect was as predicted. He was blessed with one momentary glance—he saw those he loved best—his eyelids clos'd—and his soul shrunk back in darkness.

He thought on former times and sigh'd—
Beauty was swift'd to him;
And grandeur glitt'ring in its pride,
And novelty—were dim.
And mem'ry told the evening when
Night came—to leave him not again.

He thought upon that sacred day
When marriage vows were giv'n;
When wit and beauty made him gay,
And earth appear'd a heav'n;
When pleasure hung her lovely brow
O'er all the storms that rag'd below.

But one delight of nuptial life,
That husband could not know—
For while his faithful, tender wife,
Gaz'd fondly on his brow,
He could not meet her speaking eye,
With love's bewitching sympathy.

And tho' his children climb'd his knee,
And sung their songs of mirth,
And love imagin'd them to be
The fairest things of earth,
He saw not the peculiar grace
That kindled in each smiling face.

O! dark and dreadful was the doom
That fate had o'er him thrown!
'Mid flowers, he look'd not on their bloom,
'Mid friends—he was alone;
A star set in a starry sky,
But hid from all its brilliancy.

Hope sprung to life—the hand of skill
His misty eyes might clear,
And to his view, in sunshine, still
The lov'd of earth appear.
'Twas so—his soul look'd forth in light,
Then backward shrunk in deeper night.

He saw a soft, a piteous smile
Beam from his anxious wife—
He saw the sparkling eyes, awhile,
Of those fair buds of life,
And sight was not—but mem'ry made
A sketch of all that could not fade.

All earth's magnificence—the glow
Of nature and of art;
Wealth, beauty, fame—could not bestow
Such rapture to his heart;
As that one momentary view
Of those—the lovely and the true.

Thus, could some favour'd one behold
The glories now unknown;
The palms, the crowns, the harps of gold,
The rainbow and the throne—
And then deep darkness pall the show,
Could he forget his vision?—No!

Communings high, in silent hours,
Would fix his thoughtful soul;
He'd muse on the celestial powers,
And bid the moments roll
More swiftly, till should come the day,
When he might soar from earth away.

Neither could he, the blind one, cease
To think when dawn'ing light,
Gave all his tenderness release,
And brought *his all* to sight.
He knew them good—and oh! 'twas sweet
To think—in heaven they all should meet.

Philadelphia, March 19th, 1827. ALONZO.

MORNING IN SPRING.

How sweet the landscape—morning twines
Her tresses on the brow of day,
And bright mists o'er the forest pines,
Like happy spirits, fleet away
To revel on the mountain's crown,
Whence the glad stream comes shouting down
Thro' woods and rocks, that hang on high,
Like clouds against the deep blue sky.

The woven sounds of bird and stream
Are stealing beautiful and deep,
Upon the spirit, like a dream
Of music on the hour of sleep;
And gently from the dewy bowers
Soft murmurs, like the breath of flowers,
Are winding thro' the purple grove,
And blending with the notes of Love.

The streams in veins of beauty flow—
The sunrise gale o'er flower and tree
So lightly breathes, it scarce would blow
A fairy bark upon the sea;
It comes so fresh, so wild, so sweet,
It draws the heart from its retreat
To mingle with the vision, born
In the first holy light of morn.

A cloud hangs from the arch above,
And calmly o'er the young year's blue
'Tis coming, like a thing of love,
To gladden in the rising dew;
Its white waves with the sunlight blend,
And gentle spirits seem to bend
From its unrolling folds, to hear
The glad sounds of our joyous sphere.

The lake unruffled by the breeze
Smiles on in sweet unbroken rest,
As it were dreaming of the trees
And blossoms picturd on its breast;
Its depths are glowing bright and fair,
And the deep skies seem hollow'd there;
Soft trembling, as you song-birds spring
To make the ware with glancing wing.

Oh, at this hour, when air and earth
Are gushing love and joy and light,
And songs of gladness hail the birth
Of all that's beautiful and bright,
Each heart beats high—each thought is blown
To flame—the spirit drinks the tone
Of brighter worlds, and melts away
In visions of eternal day. P.

LOVE.

Like the bright ray of hope
In the vision of tears,
Seen thro' time's telescope
In the vista of years,
Like the light o'er the lake
By the morning sun giv'n,
Like the waters that make,
The reflecting of heav'n;
Like the rainbow that blends
All the rays that we scan,
And forever portends
The remembrance of man,
Like the languishing tears
In the beautiful eye,
Like the smile that appears
When we cannot tell why;
Is youthful love unmix'd with care and strife,
The bright kaleidescope of light and life.

Like a vision of sleep,
That so lovely doth seem
When we wake while we weep,
And regret 'twas a dream,
Like the ripe ruddy peach,
When we tear it apart,
And perceive in the breach,
A keen worm at the heart.
Like the sensitive flow'r
In the fatal frost wrung,
When it shrinks from the show'r,
That in summer it sprung;
Like a rose in full bloom
When it bangs its lone head,
O'er the mouldering tomb,
And the dust of the dead;
Is the sad bosom in the arms of art,
When disappointed love gnaws at the heart.

MILFORD BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

No smiles of fortune ever bless the bad,
Nor can her frowns rob innocence of joy.

In contemplating human affairs, the good fortune which attends some people, and the bad success which is experienced by *others*, sufficiently show how uncertain prosperity is, and teach us to submit to the direction of providence under every circumstance. Man is naturally inclined to seek for that object, which, in the estimation of the world, constitutes his chief happiness, and this engages his attention in so great a degree, that he will not suffer himself to be withdrawn from its pursuit. Although fortune may sometimes throw her smiles upon the bad, yet he, who, by a constant career of dissipation, has lost all sense of honour and integrity, can never hope to enjoy that sweet tranquility which is the inseparable companion of innocence. When some, by various means, have acquired a considerable fortune, they congratulate themselves with the idea that they have attained the summit of felicity; but the sad downfall of those who were once in possession of wealth and splendour, proves to us the folly of relying on fortune for our sole support. Prosperity can never afford true enjoyment to any but those who know how to make a proper use of the favours by which they have been distinguished. Unless we have an uncommon portion of industry and self-denial, we can seldom avoid the many rude attacks which continually thwart our path through life.

The virtuous man has always some consolation in whatever condition he may be placed.

Though he experience the most violent frowns of fortune, and be somewhat dejected under the pressure of adversity, yet he can look back on his past actions with a serenity which is denied to the vicious.

JUVENTUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Hope has been justly compared to the "anchor of a ship which keeps the vessel steady amidst the tossing of the foaming billows." No language can convey to our minds a better definition of hope than that which is comprised within these lines; for, it is without doubt, the *prop* on which all our future anticipations in life may be said to rest. The daily affairs in which man is continually engaged, are so uncertain and unsteady that they resemble, in a great degree, a vessel which is agitated "to and fro" and liable to be overturned by every blast of wind; and, as it is only preserved from by the anchor which sustains it, so man's expectations are supported and encouraged by the hopes of future advancement. Human concerns are always doubtful, and we cannot be confident of success in any occupation, be our brightest hopes have been frequently blasted by unforeseen circumstances; but, in some conditions, the prospect which futurity offers to our view, is highly cheering. The indolent man, whose disposition never allows him to aspire to more lofty and important duties, is content to remain in a state of poverty and inactivity. Idleness, which has become habitual to him, renders him unfit to exert his faculties in any useful employment, and he is consequently only qualified to associate with the lower classes of society.

How different is it with the industrious, honest citizen! He pursues his daily avocations with the assiduity of one, who is determined to rise superior to all the stings of poverty. If he has been so unfortunate as to be deprived of the products which his diligence and industry had acquired, he has yet some secret incitement which stirs him on to new endeavours, and inspires in his breast a consolatory hope.

Without the bright visions of hope, how unable should we be to contend against the hardships which beset us on all sides! In the darkest hour of adversity we are still animated by the faint glimmerings of hope: "it guides us through, not quite as when we die." Yet it is inconsistent to indulge this passion to too great an extent and it is very necessary to be moderate in our hopes, since, when they are too sanguine and unreasonable, we must expect disappointments. It is impossible to pass through life without encountering misfortunes and afflictions; but, in the various duties which religion and morality inculcate, we shall always be consoled and supported by the smiles of hope, which will assure us of respect and esteem from our fellow-men, and, while it smooths the rugged paths of this life, will open to our view the endless joys of a happy eternity.

CARLOS.

DEATH OF CAPT. LEWIS.

[Every one has heard of Captain Lewis, the companion of Clarke in the expeditions sent by President Jefferson to explore our territory west of the Mississippi—but perhaps few are aware that he perished by suicide, in a miserable log cabin, far away from the seats of civilization where his name was so familiar. The following account is contained in a letter from Wilson, the ornithologist, written from Natchez in the year 1810.]

Next morning (Sunday) I rode six miles, to a man's of the name of Grinder, where our friend Lewis perished. In the same room where he expired, I took down from Mrs. Grinder the particulars of that melancholy event, which affected me extremely. This house or cabin is twenty-two miles from Nashville, and is the last white man's as you enter the Indian country.—Governor Lewis, she said, came thither at about sunset alone, and inquired if he could stay for the night—and alighting, brought his saddle into the house. He was dressed in a loose gown, white, striped with blue. On being asked if he came alone, he replied that there were two servants behind who would soon come up. He called for some spirits, and drank very little. When the servants arrived, one of whom was a negro, he inquired for his powder, saying he was sure he had some powder in a canister.—The servant made no distinct reply, and Lewis in the meanwhile, walked to and fro before the door, talking to himself.—Sometimes she said, he would seem as if he were walking up to her—and he would suddenly wheel round, and walk back as fast as he could. Supper being ready, he sat down, but he had eaten only a few mouthfuls, when he started up speaking to himself in a violent manner. At these times, she says, she observed his face to black, as if it had come on him as a fit. He lighted his pipe, and drawing his chair to the door sat down, saying to Mrs. Grinder in a kind tone of voice—'Madam this is a very pleasant evening.'

He smoked for some time, but quitted his seat and traversed the yard as before. He again sat down to his pipe, seemed again composed, and resting his eyes wistfully towards the west observed what a sweet evening it was. Mrs. Grinder was preparing a bed for him, but he said he would sleep on the floor—and desired the servant to bring the bear skins and buffalo robe, which were immediately spread for him—it now being dusk, the women went off to the kitchen, and the two men to the barn, which is about two hundred yards distant. The kitchen is only a few paces from the room where Lewis was, and the women being considerably alarmed, could not sleep, but listened to him walking backwards and forwards several hours, and talking aloud as she said, like a lawyer. She then heard the report of a pistol, and something fall heavily on the floor, and the words 'Oh Lord!'—Immediately afterwards she heard another pistol, and in a few moments she heard him calling out—'O madam, give me some water, and heal my wounds.' The logs being open and unplastered, she saw him stagger back and fall against a stump that stands between the kitchen and the room. He crawled for some distance, and raised himself by the side of a tree, where he sat about a minute. He once more got to the room—afterwards he came to the kitchen door, but did not speak—she then heard him scraping the bucket with a gourd for water—but it appears this cooling element was denied him!

As soon as the day broke, and not before (the terror of the woman having *prevented* him to remain for two hours in the most deplorable situation,) she sent two of her children to the barn, her husband not being at home, to bring the servants—and on coming in, they found him lying on the bed. He uncovered his side, and showed them where the bullet had entered—a piece of his forehead was blown off, and had exposed the brains, without having bled much. He begged they would take his rifle and blow out his brains, and he would give them all the money he had in his trunk. He often said—'I am no coward—but I am so strong, so hard to die!' He begged the servant not to be afraid of him, for he would not hurt him.—He expired in about two hours, or just as the sun rose above the trees. He lies buried close by the common path, with a few loose rails thrown over his grave. I gave Grinder money to put a fence round it to shelter it from the hogs and wolves—and he gave me his written promise he would do it. I left the place in a very melancholy mood, which was not much allayed by the prospect of the gloomy and savage wilderness which I was just entering alone.

THE CASPIAN SEA.

The Caspian is of all inland seas that which has been the subject of the most suppositions and conjectures. Strabo was persuaded that it communicated with the Northern Ocean by a narrow arm; and this opinion was still entertained in the time of Justinian. This is the more extraordinary, as five hundred years before Strabo, Herodotus had given a tolerably correct description of it.

Till the year 1558, when the English traveller Jenkinson, accompanying a caravan of Russian merchants, went along the coast of the Caspian Sea, its length is commonly supposed to be from east to west, and not from north to south, as it really is. Struys, who visited it at a latter period, gave it his map far too great a length to this sea.

It has been supposed that the Caspian had long communicated with the Sea of Azoff; and it must be confessed, that an attentive examination of the intervening countries gives some probability to this opinion. Lastly, it has been pretended, and is still asserted, that there exists a subterraneous communication between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf; and in confirmation of the assertion, it is alleged, that every year, at the commencement of winter, leaves and branches of trees unknown in southern Persia, and which grow only in Ghilhan and Mazenderan, float on the shores of the Persian Gulf, at the part which is the nearest to the Caspian!

Whatever truth there may be in these conjectures, there is a fact equally curious and more certain. The Caspian Sea, which receives the waters of the Oural, of the Volga, and some other less considerable rivers, not only experiences, like those rivers, an annual rise, but it is also subject to variations of depth, which may be called secular.

At the time the Caspian sea is subsiding, and the decrease of its waters is more remarkable within these few years, as vessels drawing eighteen feet water could then navigate the sea; and now it will admit of none that draw about fifteen of the most. A few years ago the waves of the Caspian washed the walls of Baku; at present they are at a considerable distance from it, and the consequence is, that the ships of war of the Russian Imperial navy are no longer stationed in the Gulf of Baku, but in a tolerably convenient port of the Isle of Pura, which is fifteen versts (ten miles) distant from it.

This subsiding of the waters has uncovered the top and then the lower parts of a vast Caravansary, which is situated in the sea at the distance of about two versts from the east. Thus it appears at some period more or less remote, the Caspian Sea was much lower towards the western coast, than it is at the present moment, which it is subsiding.

According to the unanimous tradition of the country, people formerly went along the Caspian from Lenkoran to Salian; and that the road now partly covered by the waters of the sea, is no longer passible.

The fall of the waters has also left exposed some new islands. One of these is several versts in extent. The soil of it is firm, and it is probable that in a few years it will be inhabited by fishermen, like all the other isles in the Caspian.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

No. XI.

DRESS.

Simplicity of dress is like modesty of manners, the handmaid of grace. Gorgeous ornaments distract the imagination of the observer; and the wearer, like the silk-worm, is hid amid her own magnificence. But a decent garb, adjusted to the elegant contour of the female form, concealing those beauties which would offensively force themselves upon our observation, and harmonizing with a virtuous mind, this is the dress that we should recommend to the fair sex; and which combined with a modest demeanor, is more attractive than the cestus of Venus; can render even beauty more amiable, impress the idea with angelic perfection and innocence on the mind of the beholder, and compel us to adore virtue thus personified in woman!

The following picture of woman is taken from an excellent essay published in a late number of the Quarterly Review: We would recommend it to the perusal of our fair countrywomen; who, we feel disposed to believe, *out for the drawing*.—In speaking of those in the middle ranks of life, the writer observes:—

"There we behold woman in all her glory: not a doll to carry silks and jewels, a puppet to be dangled by extreme children, an idol for profane adoration; reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow: always jostled out of the true place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt, admired but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruling by fashion, not by affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and the mirror of vanity.

"We see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing his labours by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing in the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she honours.—As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the assiduous instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to be men and women in their turns."

The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities and the welfare of the states. Of every domestic circle, home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female department must correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, these most precious years of life and opening season, are confined to woman's superintendance, she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue, and all the wisdom that enriches the world.

TURKISH SUPPER.

We repaired to the house of a venerable old Moollah at Orfah, who was blind from mere age, and joined there a party of about fifty persons at supper. The dishes were prepared and served in the Turkish rather than the Arab style. The party were distributed around four large salvers, or metal tables, on the ground, with thin tough cakes of bread, like white-brown packing paper, placed in folds around the edges of them. One dish was then placed in the centre, and, after time being allowed to take just two hasty mouthfuls of it, this was removed and replaced by new ones. These were again followed up in quick succession by various others to the number of at least sixty, and all of different kinds. Among these, the first was a strange mixture of sour milk and herbs, with melted butter and honey. Soon afterwards, a lamb stuffed with rice, and stewed whole, was savagely torn to pieces by the large and hitcher like hands of one of the servants in waiting.—Others then liberally kneaded the fat of it with their hands, and seemed to have as high a gratification in mangling the flesh as they had in eating it. We had then a dish of pistachio nuts and raisins, stewed together, with preparations of apricots, and many other excellent things; but all were borne off with such dexterity, that one could scarcely taste of the greater portions, though from their numbers, it must have been a fastidious stomach indeed that could not have relished any. Beards are so general at Orfah, that there were only two of our party who were shaved, and they were both young men. Turkish was the only language spoken; and except the Hindoo Dervish, our camel driver Mohammed, and myself, the features of all the company were more or less Turkish also. The distinguishing marks of these are a full round face, a wide mouth, a straight nose, thick eyebrows, a full beard curling down the sides in long locks, and a remarkably thin neck, which is often deeply furrowed behind, in cross lines, like that of a young bull. The men and relatives of the master of the house stood to wait on us during the meal, and when we had finished, they sat down with their blind parent to the fragments of the feast, after which, there was still enough left to feed a host of poor dependants, waiting for their portion in the court below.—*Buckingham's Travels in Mesopotamia.*

LIFE IN SPAIN.

A letter from Granada contains the following account of a most extraordinary and horrible event, which has taken place in that ancient capital of the Moors:—On the 8th of December last, the Feast of the conception, the church appertaining to a convent of nuns at Granada, was filled as usual with the crowd of the faithful at high mass. After the ceremony, the crowd dispersed, and the only persons who lingered in the church were two cavalry officers. They were also in the act of returning, when a nun, who had remained behind the rest of the sisterhood, made a sign to the officer who was following his comrade, that she wished to speak to him. He accordingly told his comrade to wait for him outside the church, and he returned to speak to the nun, when the following dialogue took place: "You are a man of honor and discretion, I presume, sir?" "Yes, sister, I am both the one and the other." "Are you willing to render me an important service?" "Yes sister." "I will not conceal from you that the service I require at your hands, requires not only discretion, but extraordinary intrepidity: knowing this, are you still willing to render me the service I require of you?" "Yes, sister, I am determined." "Very well, when you hear the convent bell strike half-past twelve to-night be at such a gate, (particularizing the gate,) I shall be at the other side to open it, on your knocking twice, and you shall then learn what it is I require of you. Will you be faithful to the rendezvous?" "Yes sister, I shall be there." Well, I depend upon you; adieu? They parted, and the officer quitted the church. On rejoining his comrade, he told him what had taken place, and asked him if he should keep the appointment. The other, on being informed that the nun was about thirty, and not ill-formed, advised him to keep the appointment, and offered, for fear of accidents to accompany him to the gate, at which the nun was to be. Accordingly at the appointed hour, the two officers were at the gate, which, on the concerted signal being given, was opened by the nun. The chosen officer entered, and the other remained close to the gate, to watch the conclusion of this extraordinary adventure. The nun said to the officer who entered, "You are a man of courage and honor, and are entitled to my utmost gratitude." The night being very dark, and the passages through which they had to go obscure, the nun made him hold a corner of her robe, and in this manner conducted him to her cell, where there was a lamp alight. She made him sit down, and invited him to take a glass of liquor with her, at the same time producing two bottles. She filled him a glass out of one; and took a little herself out of the other. After he had emptied his glass she told him to go to one side of the bed, while she placed herself at the other. The officer obeyed—the nun then said, "We are alone—my door is fastened—look!" and at the same moment she proceeded to pull down the bed-clothes, and discovered to his great horror and amazement, the dead body of a monk, who had been poisoned. The nun then continued—"You must take upon your shoulder this body, and carry it outside the convent; I will light you to the gate of the first court. You must instantly obey, or you are a dead man; for, the first motion you make, unless it be to take up the body, I shall shoot you through the head;" and suiting the action to the word, she drew a pistol from her bosom, and presented it at him. "I know, added she, that my own life will be the forfeit if you refuse; for, after shooting you, I have another pistol for myself." The officer, seeing no other means of escape, took up the body on his shoulders, and accompanied by the nun, who carried a dark lantern, proceeded to the gate by which he entered, and, on issuing from it, threw down his horrible burden at the feet of his comrade, who was waiting to laugh with him, at, what he supposed was a piece love intrigue. After recounting to his friend the almost incredible adventures in which he had been engaged, they both resolved to repair instantly to the Corregidor, and inform him of the circumstances. They had proceeded scarcely a hundred paces from the convent, when the officer who had brought out the body, suddenly complained of the most excruciating and burning pains in his stomach; he soon after fell upon the pavement, and in a few moments expired. His friend, beside himself with terror, ran with the utmost speed to knock up the Corregidor, and inform him of this tissue of horrors. Notwithstanding the exertions of the magistrates and the police, no discovery has yet been made of the demon who perpetrated this double murder.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ACROSTIC!

To Miss Mary Ann Duff.

Most beauteous lady, of the histrionic art,
All hail, for thou hast power to charm each heart.
Renown thou 'art won, for critics boldly tell
Your Belvidera stands without a parallel.
Acknowledged by each sex and age a treasure,
None have ever seen you without pleasure—
None but must love you without measure.
Destin'd for tragedy alone thou art,
Unparallel'd thou shin'st in every part.
Fortune be thine—her whom thus presumes you may tell,
For her it was that came to bid thee a farewell.

MARGARET.

ORIGINAL TALE.

The following is the second best Tale presented in competition for the Prizes offered by the Editors of the "CASKET."

CLARA GLENMURRAY.

"Oh, woman's love's a holy light,
And when 'tis kindled, ne'er can die,
It lives, though injury and slight,
To quench the constant flame, may try;
Like ivy, where it grows, 'tis seen
To wear an everlasting green,
Like ivy, too, 'tis found to cling
Too often, round a worthless thing."

Day was just closing in, when a travelling carriage entered a beautiful little village in one of the eastern states; the only occupant was a gentleman, whose attention was delightfully fixed on the surrounding scene.—The spacious mansion, and the humble white-washed cottage, were promiscuously mingled—their casements brilliantly illumined by the beams of the setting sun; the fields of waving grain, the hills and woods seen in perspective, formed, altogether a picture highly interesting to a lover of nature, and of rural scenery, as was the traveller just mentioned. The carriage had stopt at an inn, and the traveller was alighting when his eyes were suddenly arrested by a funeral procession, which issuing from a narrow lane, proceeded towards a church-yard, at no great distance. The traveller followed almost unconsciously, for the group which headed the procession was so singularly contrasted with the few rustics who followed, that his curiosity, as well as interest, was excited.—A gentleman of prepossessing appearance supported on his arm a tall and graceful female, whose countenance, as the stranger obtained a transient view, though pale as marble, wore an expression of dignified compassion. She, in her turn supported the trembling steps of another female, in deep mourning, who hung upon her arm in all the helplessness of grief. The traveller continued to follow at a respectful distance. He saw the coffin lowered into the grave,—he heard the appalling sound of the earth rattling upon it; his heart was affected by the deep, loud sobs of her whom he supposed the widowed one; but his eyes, as if by enchantment, were fixed on the countenance of her companion. There was in that countenance an expression of subdued sorrow and holy pity, which he felt could never be erased from his remembrance. As the procession left the church-yard, the traveller obtained a distinct view of the gentleman who supported the object of his attention; and recognized with surprise and pleasure, the countenance of his college companion and friend, *Walter Fairford*. The recognition was mutual, and Fairford knew at one glance his favorite *Frederick Eustace*. He silently presented his address, and a friendly pressure of the hand, was all the notice, which respect for his present situation permitted Eustace to give or claim. He saw his friend conduct the females to a small cottage, which stood at the termination of the lane before mentioned; and at an early hour the next morning, Eustace was seated in the study of his friend Fairford, listening to and making those enquiries, to which their long separation and unexpected meeting gave rise. Eustace informed his friend that he had spent several years in visiting the different countries of Europe, and had now returned with the intention of permanently settling in his native country. He learned, in return, that soon after their separation, his friend Fairford had married an amiable and lovely girl, who possessed his entire affection; that she was then with him, though a slight indisposition had prevented her appearing at that early hour. Fairford informed his friend, that they had occupied their present mansion only a short time, having lately purchased it for a summer residence. "And whose funeral were you attending, last evening?" Eustace, at length ventured to ask, "And who was the lovely female I saw leaning on your arm? I have thought of nothing else ever since!" "I am not surprised at that," answered Fairford, "for those who hate once seen *Clara Glenmurray* seldom forget her. The funeral was that of—but I may as well tell you the whole story, for I see I shall have an attentive auditor.

"The lady who you saw last evening, is Clara Glenmurray. She is cousin to my wife; they have always felt for each other the most perfect friendship. Soon after I became attached to *Frances*, she introduced me to her beautiful cousin and I soon discovered that Clara possessed a noble mind, and highly cultivated understanding, yet at times there was a shade of deep melancholy upon her expressive countenance, for which I could assign no cause, for to all appearance, she was in possession of all those advantages and sources of enjoyment that are generally supposed to confer happiness. Her society was courted by the rich, the gay, the virtuous and the enlightened, yet it was evident, some secret uneasiness was preying upon her spirits, and that she who seemed formed to bestow happiness on *others*, was not herself free from sorrow. From Frances I soon learned what I wished to know, not from idle curiosity, but on account of the interest I felt for her lovely cousin. Clara resided with an uncle who idolized her. He was rich and took delight in gratifying all her wishes. She was an orphan, and entirely dependent on him,—and she repaid his kindness by all those sweet and endearing attentions, which the young and the guileless heart lavishes upon those it loves. The old gentleman had adopted into his family, a youth, whose name was *William Leslie*; he too, was an orphan, and destitute of fortune. He was the son of an old friend of his generous patron, who divided his favors between him and Clara, and neither seemed disposed to be jealous of the other.—From being almost constantly together, an attachment existed between them, which began in childish friendship, soon ripened into an affection, on her side, characterized by a tenderness and devotion which is rarely felt even by *females*: on *his*—but let the narrative show!—he loved her, no doubt, but his nature was wavering and unsteady. At times he was all tenderness, and at others he would wound her sensitive feelings by some neglect or heedless witticism, and Clara, though far from wanting proper spirit, could only shed tears, for to *him* she could not resent. Leslie knew that he had only to appear *penitent*, and Clara's generous confidence was again all his own. When at a proper age Leslie chose the profession of the law, his patron did every thing for his advancement. It is probable the old gentleman saw the attachment between him and Clara,—yet he took no means to counteract it. Leslie's profession obliged him to remove from the house of his worthy friend, and settle in a neighboring town. He visited them often, and drew from Clara a promise, that if her uncle consented, she would unite her fate with his. Her cousin Frances was the confidante of this attachment

A short time prior to our acquaintance, some unpleasant rumours, relative to Leslie's conduct had reached the ears of his benefactor. Leslie's visits had become less frequent, and of shorter duration, and Clara's heart was deeply wounded. Yet she could not believe him capable of dissimulation, and was willing to credit his assertions, that business only kept him from her. The rumours that had reached them were too soon confirmed. Leslie's habits were irregular,—he neglected his profession, and spent most of his time in pursuits which could reflect no credit on himself or his friends. I was then married to Frances, and though my acquaintance with Leslie had not been of long standing, my wife anxious for the happiness of her friend, intreated me to see him, and in a friendly manner warn him that the loss of his patron's favor and Clara's love, must be the inevitable consequence of the conduct he was pursuing.—I could not refuse to grant a request, urged in such a manner, and from such a motive. Clara had won my perfect esteem by her sweetness and intelligence, and I felt that if any interference of mine could preserve her from sorrow, no false delicacy ought to deter me from it. I saw Leslie, and in as delicate a manner as possible, I hinted at the reports concerning him, which had given some uneasiness to his venerable friend:—I mentioned Clara,—her high sense of rectitude, and the sensitive delicacy of her character: he appeared startled,—thanked me for the friendly part I had acted, but declared it was all a mistake—the rumours erroneous: The next day he visited his patron, and contrived by well directed discourse, to impress on his mind that he mingled in promiscuous society, more from its being necessary to do so in his profession than from inclination. That he was never so happy as when with him and Clara, and that he hoped no idle reports would have power to deprive him of the esteem of those so dear to him. Clara believed his assertions yet still she felt anxious and unhappy. Leslie was now in a very lucrative business, yet he neglected to claim the promise made him by her unsuspecting love: her delicacy was wounded, but her pride enabled her to appear unconscious of his neglect. In short, not to make my narrative too tedious, month after month passed away—Leslie came less frequently, and his partial benefactor was forced to think that the son of his adoption had become unmindful of the friend who had raised him to independence. Poor Clara! she seldom spoke of him except to Frances, and then her tenderness would scarcely suffer her to blame him. The truth was, Leslie had swerved from the path of rectitude, and he felt it irksome to be in the society of his worthy old friend, and his high-minded Clara, whose esteem he could retain only in proportion as he succeeded in deceiving them.—He still loved Clara, but his weak and wavering disposition had led him into errors, and his love was not that ennobling and dignified sentiment which purifies the heart and leaves no room or wish for less exalted pleasures.—I was informed by undoubted authority, that he frequented the gaming table,—and once more, at the entreaty of my wife, I ventured to hint to him the risk he ran of irretrievably injuring himself, and ruining the peace of those whose happiness ought to be dear to him. Leslie was changed,—he heard me with less kindness than formerly, and at length gave me to understand that he considered my interference impertinent and unnecessary.—It was evident that avarice was not among Leslie's faults; for not even the prospect of sharing with Clara, the ample fortune of her uncle, could deter him from his follies. Perhaps, however, he imagined he could at any time regain his place in her heart, even should his neglect have weakened her affection—of that affection he had indeed, undoubted proof, for he knew that she had refused several offers for his sake. Clara carefully concealed from her uncle every circumstance that could have a tendency to prejudice him against his erring favorite. The old gentleman's health had become very infirm, and in tender and excessive anxiousness to shield, poor Clara tried to hide the remembrance of her more poignant sorrow. Leslie heard of his illness, and came often to see him. In those visits his tenderness for Clara, seemed to be renewed, and she fondly indulged the delusive hope, that he might yet be weaned from his follies. Her uncle's health declined rapidly,—a few hours before his death, he informed the weeping girl that he had made his will, by which he had constituted her his sole heiress. Clara mentioned William Leslie, and the dying man replied, "It was always my intention to have left Leslie part of my fortune,—I have long seen the attachment between you;—if Leslie is deserving, you will at the expiration of a year share your fortune with him by making him your protector,—if not—it is best as it is,—my Clara will never marry a man who is undeserving of her." Clara's grief for the death of her uncle was deep and lasting. The infatuated Leslie resumed his former dangerous habits. She seldom saw him,—she came to reside with us, and if I before esteemed, I now almost venerated her, for the many traits of benevolence and noble feeling which I observed in her character.

We learned that Leslie's affairs were much embarrassed, and that he frequently spent whole nights at the gaming table. Clara's resolution was at length taken,—"I will see him," said she to me, "I will lay before him the ruin which his follies will too probably bring upon him: I will say to him every thing that friendship can dictate, and I will request him to release me from my engagement—for it is evident he no longer loves me." She did so:—Leslie was overwhelmed with shame and confusion—he acted all the extravagancies of passion,—swore he would never resign her but with life,—and that her rejection of him would hurry him to some deed of desperation. Clara, like a true woman, softened by his apparent anguish, once more promised to fulfil her engagement at the expiration of two years, if he totally forsook his irregular habits and abjured gaming forever. He promised every thing, though evidently piqued at her firmness in offering such conditions. I kept a vigilant eye upon him, and before six months were at an end, I knew too well, that he had privately resumed his vicious habits,—yet not so privately as to elude the careful eye of one, whose only motive was a wish to save him from ruin, and an amiable woman from certain misery. His ruin I could not prevent. He was arrested for debts incurred by his extravagance, and Clara privately deputed me to release him, and to let his benefactor remain unknown.—Leslie, conjecturing to whom he owed his enlargement, and overwhelmed with shame, shunned her who would have been his guardian angel, and acting as it were from desperation, plunged yet deeper into vice and folly. Clara's hopes faded away,—her health was affected—her cheek lost its bloom, and

bar step its behaviour,—yet her sweetness—her angelic mildness remained unimpaired.—For some time we heard nothing of the infatuated Leslie; at length he wrote, to release Clara from her promise; he said he was unworthy of her, and was flying to a distant country, to bury his follies and his hopes together. This total annihilation of the hope which however vain, Clara had secretly indulged, nearly destroyed her fortitude. Yet she felt less for herself than for him. She sent him, as if by the request of her late uncle, a large sum of money, and from herself a letter, in which she bade him remember, that although their matrimonial engagement was at an end, Clara Glenmurray was still, and ever would be his friend. She conjured him to reflect before it was too late, that it was still in his power to become respectable and happy. We soon learned, to our great surprise, that Leslie had married an innocent and unconnected young female, and had taken her with him no one knew whither. What Clara's feelings were at this intelligence, we could only imagine, for she communicated them to no one,—yet the silent eloquence of her countenance was too expressive to leave us in doubt.

Though deeply incensed at Leslie's conduct, I must confess, that to Frances and myself this last intelligence was rather pleasing than otherwise, for we had long ceased to entertain a hope of his reformation, and we knew that Clara had always believed, that spite of his errors, Leslie still loved her, and she secretly indulged a hope, that his affection for her would eventually conquer his propensity to folly and extravagance; consequently, she had made no very strenuous efforts to conquer an affection, which, by being so long cherished, had become a part of herself. We knew, that she would now, both from motives of pride and principle, resolutely endeavour to eradicate from her heart, a passion, which it would be wrong, as well as useless, to indulge. Nor were we mistaken. Clara's purity of heart, her abhorrence of the duplicity apparent in Leslie's conduct towards herself, her high sense of female dignity, and, above all, her fervent piety and stedfast principles, in time enabled her to conquer all of weakness in her heart for the unworthy object who had so long occupied the first place in her affections. And though she could never regard him with dislike, or indifference, she eventually regained her tranquility, and could think and speak of him as of an erring, though still dear, *brother*. She persuaded me to discover, if possible, to what place Leslie had withdrawn, as it was her wish to screen him and his wife from those miseries in which his imprudence was but too likely to involve them. From many circumstances we were led to believe, that he had not, as he said was his intention, left America. For some time my inquiries were to no purpose; at length I learned that they had gone to a town about fifty in less distant, and that Leslie was in the practice of his profession. This intelligence greatly relieved Clara's mind, and acted not a little to the restoration of her tranquility. She now felt convinced, that the woman Leslie had married, possessed a far greater degree of influence over him than she ever could have hoped for; and that a sincere affection for his wife would lead to his entire reformation. For some time we heard nothing more of him. About eight months since, business calling me to the vicinity of the town where Leslie had resided, I could not forbear renewing my inquiries concerning him; and the result was such as I had anticipated.—(For I never had believed, with Clara, that in marrying he had acted from principle, but rather from some sudden impulse of resentment at our interference; or from pique at the conditions Clara had proposed; or from some other motive not more praiseworthy.)—I learned, in short, that he had neglected his business, and become involved in debt; that his wife, though gentle and amiable, was totally destitute of mental energy, and incapable of exertion; and that her passive acquiescence in his follies, had contributed not a little towards his involvement; and, finally, that they had eluded the pursuit of his creditors by removing, and the place of their present residence was unknown. I forbore to communicate this intelligence to Clara, as I knew it would give her much uneasiness, and she remained tranquil in the belief that Leslie was happy in the performance of his duty, and in mutual affection. About four months since, I purchased this estate for a summer retreat, and we removed here accompanied by Clara. One evening, when we had resided here about a month, Clara was walking alone, about sunset—she strayed, by accident, into a narrow unfrequented lane, and seated herself on a stile to rest. The cottage, to which you saw me conduct her, stands at the termination of that lane, and Clara saw a very young child playing near the door. The child directed its aimless ramble towards the place where she sat, and, on her attempting to caress him, he ran away; but his speed was greater than his skill in running, he fell, and Clara hastened to lift him from the ground, and soothe his cries. She carried him towards the cottage, and the boy soon grew reconciled to her, and suffered her to caress him. On reaching the house, Clara saw no person to whose care she could commit the child; she ventured to knock, and no answer being returned she entered the dwelling, for she felt unwilling to leave the child, uncertain whether there was any one near to take charge of him—his beautiful countenance had engaged her attention, and she could not withdraw her eyes from his features, as he pulled her by her dress towards an inner apartment. A female was sitting weeping beside a bed, on which lay another person; Clara had not time to retire, before the female, hearing the voice and step of the child, looked up, and on seeing a stranger uttered an exclamation of surprise. Clara attempted to apologise for her intrusion, when the invalid, raising his head, and clasping his hands in mute amazement, discovered to her view the pale emaciated countenance of the once blooming, graceful William Leslie! He knew Clara at one glance, and a groan of agony burst from his heart. Clara comprehended the whole at once—these were Leslie's wife and child—by a violent effort she regained her composure, (for at the first recognition she had nearly fallen to the ground,)—she approached Leslie, and kindly taking his hand enquired if he was ill? Her voice and manner, no doubt, re-assured the heart-stricken man—he spoke with some degree of calmness, asked her how she came there, and if chance had conducted her to see him die! then recollecting himself, he exclaimed, No! it was Heaven sent you hither! God has sent an angel to receive my parting spirit! Clara tried to soothe his feelings, and assured him "she should always be grateful to the lovely boy who had been her conductor." She desired Leslie to introduce her to the lady whom she presumed was his wife; she assured them both that she was happy at this accidental meeting. Clara told me afterwards, that it was only by the greatest effort she was enabled to speak with the composure necessary under such circumstances; she saw Leslie was violently affected, that his wife appeared greatly surprised, and she saw at once that all hope of being serviceable to them depended on appearing calm, and inspiring them with confidence. She spoke to them with the most soothing kindness, and affected not to notice the appearance of extreme poverty visible in their apartments. Clara's manner soon won the confidence of Leslie's wife—she was sinking under fatigue and sorrow—among strangers, in poverty, and oppressed with a sense of shame—her husband, languishing under a hopeless illness, a prey to the keenest regret and remorse, was unable to afford her the least consolation—and the unhappy woman, to whom the voice of sympathy and kindness had long been strangers, now listened to Clara with almost childish delight, and looked up to her as a being sent from Heaven to soothe and relieve her sorrows. Clara, in the most delicate manner, assured them of her wish to relieve their affliction: from that day each morning saw her at the cottage; means were tried to restore Leslie to health; every thing was procured that could conduce to their comfort. Clara took me with her to the bedside of the unfortunate Leslie, and I saw that he was indeed changed—his pride was humbled, and he was truly sensible of his former erroneous conduct. I saw that his love for Clara had assumed the character of veneration; he hung upon her words, and watched for her coming with the most eager solicitude. He confessed to me, with deep contrition, that pique, at her having the firmness to propose conditions to him, which he mistook for a proof of her indifference, had hurried him into a marriage with a woman who, though amiable, had never been the object of his love. He confessed, that he never was worthy of being the husband of Clara, and that he deeply repented his unworthy conduct towards her, and added, that "it was but just that he, who had alone deserved it, should be the sufferer!" Clara conducted with the most admirable propriety, and no person, except one, who like Frances and myself, had known the story of her unfortunate love, could have supposed that she had ever been more to Leslie than an attached friend. Leslie knew his days were numbered, and he felt assured that Clara would protect his wife and child—he felt certain that Providence had directed his wanderings to that spot, so distant from his former residence, in order that he might meet with Clara, and obtain her forgiveness, and that his last hours might be soothed by her kindness.

Leslie and his wife had arrived here previous to our coming, and had lived in the greatest obscurity and want, until discovered by Clara. They scarcely knew a person in the village, and their poor resources were nearly exhausted. What would have been their sufferings I know not, had not Heaven so ordered events, that by fixing my residence here, for a season, this meeting should be brought about. Poor Leslie continued to grow weaker, and though Clara felt most keenly, she continued to support, by her presence and attention, both him and his unfortunate wife. At length he is removed, I trust, to a better world. We saw the last duties paid to his remains—Clara has adopted his orphan, and intends to continue her kindness to the widow.

Frederic Eustace heard this story with deep interest; it excited his admiration and respect for the character of Clara Glenmurray; and he secretly resolved, that if it was in his power to gain her affections, he would joyfully devote his future life to the task of erasing from her heart the remembrance of its early sorrows. His intimacy with Mr. Fairfurd gave him frequent opportunities of seeing her, and his respectful attentions, and engaging manners, won her regard—their minds were congenial, their tastes and feelings in unison, and Clara was too high minded and sincere to disguise her sentiments. She had loved, with tenderness and constancy, a being who had sported with her feelings, sacrificed her affection to his follies, and finally forsook her: yet she had loved him when he was innocent and virtuous, and that, strongest of all ties, could not easily be broken. She was now beloved by one whose high sense of honour, noble principles, and refined feelings, would ensure her happiness. The unfortunate Leslie was still remembered with pity and regret; yet Clara became the happy bride of Frederick Eustace, and the remembrance of her early disappointment only rendered her more sensible of his grateful attentions and unchanging love.

A list of the Premiums of the Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania, offered to competitors at the exhibition to be held in October, 1827.

CONTINUED.

20. To the maker of the greatest quantity of glassware, not less than 500 lbs. The fuel used in the manufacture to be not less than three quarters anthracite coal—*A gold medal.*

21. For the best specimen of cutting of flint glassware; a variety of articles must be exhibited, and the excellence of their form, as well as the quality of the material, will be considered in awarding this premium—*A silver medal.*

22. To the maker of the best crucibles, suitable for brass founders. The crucibles must be capable of resisting heat as well as the best now in use; one dozen of them must be exhibited, together with a certificate of their having been made, and fully tested in the United States—*A silver medal.*

23. For the best specimen of hog skins, dressed in Pennsylvania; two dozen skins to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

24. For the best set of gig or coach harness, made in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.*

In awarding this premium reference will be made to the excellence of the leather as well as to the workmanship.

25. To the maker of the best buck-skin gloves, the leather to be dressed in the United States, and the gloves to be made in Pennsylvania; not less than five dozen pairs to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

26. To the maker of a hydrant that shall be adjudged superior in principle to any now in use—*A silver medal.*

27. To the person who shall have made, in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of oil, from any vegetable raised in the state—*A silver medal.*

The oil must be of a quality suitable to be used as a substitute for Florence or olive oil; the quantity to be obtained not less than twenty gallons.

28. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of madder; the produce of not less than a quarter of an acre. Samples must be exhibited, with a certificate of the quantity produced—*A silver medal.*

29. For the best specimen of lithography, to be executed in the United States—*A silver medal.*

The premium will be awarded to the artist who executes the drawing upon stone of the specimen exhibited.

30. To the person who shall discover, and make known to the Institute, previous to the 15th of August, 1827, an infusible clay, suited to the manufacture of fire bricks or crucibles—*A silver medal.*

The bed of clay must be situated in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware. It must be of sufficient extent to admit of its being used in the arts, and a barrel must be delivered to the curators of the Institute on or before the 15th of August, in order that it may be tried. The object of this premium is to obtain a clay analagous to that of Stourbridge, in England.

31. To the pupil of the drawing school of the Institute, who shall make and exhibit, in October, 1827, the best specimen of drawing—*A silver medal.*

All the specimens intended for competition must be prepared in the school, and under such regulations as may be enjoined by the professor of drawing.

32. To the maker of the best pair of room doors, manufactured from American oak—*A silver medal.*

The doors to be brought to the exhibition, or if in use, submitted elsewhere in Philadelphia, to the inspection of the committee of judges.

33. For the best piece of cabinet ware, made of oak, or elm, common to Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.*

In ascertaining the value of this article, the judges are to take into consideration, the elegance, utility, and originality of design, the goodness of the material, and excellence of workmanship.

34. To the maker of the best cabinet secretary, and book case—*A silver medal.*

35. To the maker of the best pier table—*A silver medal.*

In awarding premiums No. 33 and 34 the same rules will be observed as in premium No. 33.

36. For the best upright or horizontal piano—*A silver medal.*

In awarding this premium, excellence of tone will be considered in connexion with the rules stated in premiums 33, 34 and 35.

37. For the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiment, of making an even, hard, and durable carriage road—*A silver medal.*

It is required, that an accurate account of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory certificates of its being effectual, be delivered to the Institute.

38. To the person who makes known to the Institute, a cheap, and easy process, whereby tallow candles can be so improved, as to give them a hardness to resist the summer heat of the United States, and render them better suited for an article of export to the West Indies, and South America, and, at the same time, not to impair their good qualities by the process of hardening them—*A silver medal.*

39. To the manufacturer of the best piece of broadcloth made in the United States; not less than forty yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

40. To the manufacturer of the best piece of cassimere made in the United States; not less than forty yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

Regard will be had to the quality of the dye, as well as of the cloth, in premiums No. 39 and 40.

41. To the manufacturer of the best piece of satinett made in the United States; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

42. To the manufacturer of the best flannel made in Pennsylvania, not less than forty yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

Assurance must be given, that 500 yards at the stipulated price will be furnished if required.

43. To the manufacturer of the best green baize made in the United States; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

In awarding premiums No. 42 and 43, price and quality will be compared.

44. To the maker of the best woollen blankets, made in Pennsylvania; two dozen pairs to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

The blankets to be from two to four points: regard will be had to the weight, and no premium awarded unless the quality be equal to that of the imported article.

45. To the maker of the best ingrain carpeting—*A Silver Medal.*

Not less than 100 yards to be exhibited, with a certificate of its having been made in the United States.

46 To the maker in Pennsylvania of the best worsted stockings—*A Silver Medal.*

Not less than five dozen pair to exhibited, the price of which will be considered, in awarding the premium.

47. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of furniture chintzes made in the United States; not less than 500 yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

48. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of calicoes or prints, for ladies' dresses, made in the United States, not less than 500 yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

49. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of shirtings, not under No. 50, made in the United States; not less than 500 yards to be exhibited—*A Silver Medal.*

50. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of heavy cotton cloth suitable for labourers' wear, made in the United States; not less than 500 yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

The price will be considered in awarding this premium, and the quantity exhibited must be furnished at the stated price if required.

51. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of dimities, made in the United States, not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

52. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of jeans, made in the United States, not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

53. To the manufacturers of the best specimen of corduroys or velvets made in the United States; not less than 100 yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

54. To the manufacturers in Pennsylvania of the best loom cotton stockings not less than five dozen pairs to be exhibited—*A silver Medal.*

55. To the maker in the United States of a theodolite on the most approved principles, equal to the best French or English, in point of character and workmanship—*A silver medal.*

56. To the maker in the United States of the most perfect set of surveyor's instruments, comprising a circumferenter, transit instrument, chain and target; to be equal in principles and workmanship to the best imported—*A Silver Medal.*

57. For the best porcelain made in Pennsylvania, either plain white or gilt—*A Silver Medal.*

One dozen pieces must be exhibited. It must bear a comparison with that usually imported, in form, texture, surface and price.—The latter must of course be stated, and an assurance given that an order to the amount of 500 dollars will be executed at the prices stated.

58. To the manufacturer, in the United States, of the best blistered steel, equal to the English—*A silver medal.*

One hundred pounds must be exhibited, the price stated, and assurance given that two tons will, if required, be delivered, equal in quality to the specimen, and of the price stated.

59. To the iron master who shall exhibit the best specimen of bar iron, not less than one hundred pounds—*A silver medal.*

The iron to be tested by competent workmen, and assurance given that ten tons of equal quality, will be delivered, if required, at the price stated.

60. To the manufacturer of the best files, from American steel. Three dozen to be exhibited, rough, bastard, and smooth cut. The files not to be less than ten inches in length—*A silver medal.*

One gross of each kind to be furnished, if required, at the price stated, and equal in quality to those exhibited.

61. For the best edge tools, ordinarily used by carpenters or cabinet makers such as firmers, plane irons, &c. one dozen to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

62. For the best fowling piece, made in Pennsylvania, and equal in workmanship to the best imported—*A silver medal.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REMARKS ON THE PATENT DIVITIAL INVENTION.

No. II.

The DIVITIAL INVENTION is a new and important financial principle, lately discovered and patented; it is based upon the practicable mathematical divisibility of stocks and securities: whereby public or private stocks, deposits and investments, may be converted into tokens or certificates of any required amount, exchangeable into each other, and being made payable with the interest or dividend to the holder or bearer, will combine the separate properties of stocks and bank notes.

This improvement in the financial and trading arts, evolves a new mode of transacting business on a safe and solid base. It leads to a new method of increasing wealth, by investing the savings of labour, industry, &c. with all the properties and qualities of a good and acceptable money, and thus producing a new medium of circulation, similar to bank notes and coin; but more valuable, since it will afford a perpetual profit or emolument to the holder. These certificates may be called Divitial Tokens or Stock Money, and are to be transferable from hand to hand at any time and place, like coin or notes, and exchangeable on demand into any other required amount or fraction.

1. Whatever is a vehicle of exchange and a standard of value, is MONEY, or a circulating medium.

2. Articles of exchange are not money, unless some specific article is used as a common standard, which then becomes a circulating medium, and a kind of money.

3. In some countries, cattle, salt, skins, fish, cloth, shells, metallic dust or plates, &c. are used for money to this day, but being less convenient than coined metals, are only weak mediums of exchange.

4. Metallic coins are a kind of money now adopted almost every where, by general consent, and for the mutual convenience of trade and traffic.

5. The best money must be acceptable to all, capable of apportionment, have an intrinsic value of utility and possess durability. It is because coins unite these advantages to a high degree, that they have become a kind of universal medium.

6. Paper money, or any other kind of money, without a specific intrinsic value, and not convertible into coin on demand, or at a stated period, are only nominal local mediums, or rather a kind of fluctuating merchandize.

7. But bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes, letters of credit, &c. being convertible into coin at a shorter or longer period of time, are invested with an actual fixed value by the prospect of their future value.

8. Their convenience, small bulk and weight, and other advantages, render them equal to coin, or even more valuable. Their gradual invention and adoption has had much influence on the improvement of trade, industry, and civilization.

9. Scrips, and certificates of stocks, have all the above advantages, with the addition of a periodical interest or dividend; but they are called property instead of money, because they are personal securities not exchangeable nor apportionable, nor transferrable to order or bearer.

10. By the DIVITIAL INVENTION these certificates, as well as tokens of deposits and other securities, will be rendered equal to money, by emitting the personality, and rendering them divisible, exchangeable, and transferable to order or bearer.

11. The invention of banks, and other monied institutions, has had the effect to give additional security to capitals or savings therein invested, as well as facilitations to merchants and other classes.

12. Improvements in banking have been gradual as well as in the circulating medium. From the first Lombard bankers and Italian banks, to the actual banks of discount and Savings' banks, a succession of improvements may be traced.

13. Bank notes, post notes, and notes bearing interest, are all promissory notes or bills of credit, which are become in general use, owing to their convenience, notwithstanding the abuses to which many banks have been liable.

14. Divitial Institutions will combine all the advantages of the various monied institutions, and avoid all the abuses which they have admitted.

15. Divitial Institutions may be established for any kind of useful purpose, either as joint stock companies or private undertakings.

16. One of the most useful application being an improvement in investing savings at all times for the mutual benefit of depositors, it will be the main purpose of the first institution contemplated to be called the DIVITIAL INSTITUTION OF NORTH AMERICA.

DIVITIUS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have agreed to adjourn on the 17th instant. A resolution, for a call of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, offered by Mr. Krepps, was refused a second reading, 46 votes to 38.

The canal bill has passed both branches of the legislature. The following was the final vote in Senate. Mr. Kitchen was confined to his room, from indisposition; Mr. Herbert had been called home a few days before, on some business which he could not postpone, and Mr. Ogle had just left the house for a moment, not expecting the vote to be taken immediately.

YEAS—Duncan, Endlin, Garber, Hawkins, Hay, Hunt, Kelley, Kerlin, Knight, Leech, Moore, Petrikin, Power, Ray, Ryon, Sullivan, Sutherland, Winter.—18.

NAYS—Allhouse, Andenried, Dunlop, Hambright, Hamilton, King, Logan, Mann, Schall, Seltzer, Sturgeon, Mahon, speaker.—12.

On the same day, the bill was taken to the House of Representatives, and passed by the following vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beatty, G. Bell, Bell, (Feb.) Binder, Blair, Bonsall, Boyd, Brown, (Alegh.) Burden, Cummin, Cunningham, Denny, Dorrance, Duncan, Eldred, Ellis, Fackenthall, W. Foster, Haines, Harrison, Hengesheimer, Ihrie, Kennedy, Kerr, Knight, Lawrence, Lehman, M'Clure, M'Creery, M'Ewen, M'Reynolds, Madden, Martin, Matthews, (Cum.) Matthewson, Meredith, J. Miller, R. Miller, Patterson, Pearson, Pennypacker, J. R. C. Smith, P. Stephens, Thomas, Thompson, Whitlatch, Wilson, Wise, Woolverton, Ritner, Speaker.—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Agnew, Aughinbaugh, Bell, (West.) Bonner, Boyer, Brown, (Lan.) Buyers, Cooper, Cope, Dillinger, Dunlap, Evans, Farrel, Gebhart, Good, Hottenstein, Irwin, James, Kreppe, Lanman, M'Bridge, M'Sherry, Matheys, (Mont.) Watts, Nicholson, Rahn, Ramsey, F. Smith, J. Stevens, Tutwiler, Walker, Wolfersberger, Wollard.—38.

It was signed by the Governor, on Monday, and returned to the house of representatives. It is now a law, and we trust its provisions will be promptly and speedily carried into effect. This bill makes large appropriations for cutting the various Canals now in contemplation in this state, and among others, appropriates $100,000 for making a canal along the Delaware on the Pennsylvania side, if the said Canal can be made at $12,000 a mile. Pennsylvania goes forward in the great work of internal improvement with a boldness and spirit worthy of a great state.

The Subscribers for two pieces of Plate, to be presented to Messrs. Hamilton and Henderson, of Rocky Spring, Mississippi, for their exertions in rescuing and returning to their friends, certain kidnapped children, who may wish to see the work as finished, will please to call speedily at Fletcher and Gardiner's Store, in Chesnut st. near Fourth Street.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, in a frame building, situated at the south east corner of Third and South streets, occupied by Mr. Barnes as a tavern and grocery. As there was much liquor and combustible matter about the building, the fury of the flames was such as to defy the energies of the firemen. The building, with all its contents, was consumed; not even the clothing of the family was saved, and Mrs. Barnes escaped with difficulty in her night clothes. Mr. Barnes was much injured in endeavoring to save his property. He was insured to the amount of 1000 dollars.

By appointment of the Philosophical Society, N. Biddle, Esq. pronounced on Tuesday, an Eulogium on their former President, Thomas Jefferson.—For chaste, beautiful and appropriate style, and general excellence, this discourse will take the lead of merit of all the numerous and eloquent addresses which the occasion has called out.

Among the strangers present was Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General, who is in attendance at the Circuit Court of the United States.

The Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Judges Washington and Peters on the bench, met on Tuesday morning. The grand jury having been sworn or affirmed, Judge Washington, on the authority of the district attorney, informed them there was no bill to be laid before them, and that therefore it would be useless to occupy their time in hearing a charge delivered by the court: that they would therefore retire to their room and adjourn to such time as their judgments should determine. They adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

An outrageous murder was committed near Harrodsburgh, Ky. in the county of Mercer, on the 11th ult. "A young man of the name of J. Frerry had an altercation with Mr. Samuel Divine, and after they had settled their difference as it was thought, Frerry drew a horseman's pistol and deliberately discharged its contents into the abdomen of said Divine, of which wound he died on the same evening."

In Baltimore, the preparations for the approaching Greek Fair, are advancing with spirit, under the happy auspices of the ladies. The Oratorio in aid of the Greeks, which will immediately succeed the Fair, is also in the most satisfactory progress, and will present one of the richest musical treats which has been offered for many years.

The United States' ship North Carolina, Com. Rogers, arrived at Tunis, on the 28th of December, in three days from Toulon, and landed Mr. Heap, Consul at Tunis. The Commodore did not take Mr. Cox on board, as he would not communicate with the shore, it being probably inconvenient at that time to subject the ship to quarantine in other ports which she might afterwards visit.

A little girl, daughter of Sarah Brooks, near Nashville, Tenn. aged about 6 years, was, a few days ago, burnt to death, by the accidental communication of fire to her clothes. Having taken fire to the field where a young man was at work, she in sport gathered some dry grass, and set it in flames for amusement; the blaze seizing on her clothing, she was so dreadfully burnt before assistance could be given that she survived but a few hours.

A letter from Augusta, Maine, dated 5d inst. says that the noble Bridge across the Kennebec, at that place, was destroyed by fire that morning. It was first discovered about midway of the Bridge and spread with great rapidity. The bridge was about 500 feet in length, and cost 25,000 dollars. A store on the west end of the bridge, occupied by Mr. E. Jones, was also destroyed. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The postmaster general has contributed his mite to checking whatis doubtless a growing evil in this country, by forbidding any deputy postmaster keeping a lottery office, being concerned in selling tickets, or franking lottery schemes, tickets or advertisements, on penalties for each and every infraction of this rule, contained in his last circular instructions. A great facility in the lottery operations is thus very properly cut off to a considerable number of dealers in the business.

A friend of the United States Gazette from St. Domingo, states, that the political concerns of the country, wear rather a more favourable aspect than formerly. The export duty of $20 per thousand pounds of Coffee, has been taken off. This is depriving the French of any advantages which they formerly possessed over others in exporting for half duties.

The Rev. Robert Cox, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Suffolk county, Virginia, on the 16th ult. In his will he made provision for emancipating all his slaves, (upwards of thirty,) and for giving each a handsome sum of money. He had offered to transport them to Africa during his life, but they chose to live with him and receive wages.

The amount of appropriations made by Congress at the last session was $11,315,659. Of this amount $2,971,361 were for the military service for the current year; $3,185,748 for the support of the navy; $500,000 for the gradual improvement of the navy; $1,573,240 for pensions; $1,718,837 for the expense of Congress, of the executive departments, the judiciary, the diplomatic intercourse, &c; $505,000 for fortifications; $174,947 for the Indian department; $186,868 for carrying into effect Indian treaties.

The first settlement was made in Rochester, New-York, in 1809 or 1810; the first birth occurred May 4th of the latter year. The place received its name in 1812. The first mill was erected in 1815, and the act of incorporation passed in 1817. There are now 42 merchant stores in the place, and 113 manufactories and shops of different kinds, 10 places of public worship, a court house, goal, market, ten flour mills, and 7669 inhabitants.

It is known that the Legislature of New York, recently passed a law exhibiting the sale of foreign lottery tickets in that state, demanding of lottery brokers $500 for a license to sell, and denying to them the privilege of dividing tickets; to this bill Governor Clinton has refused his signature; upon constitutional grounds.—The price of a license converts an absolute right, to vend tickets, into a qualified permission, and is therefore a violation of a contract, made by a former law. The refusal to permit a division of tickets into shares, will cause an emission of cheap tickets, which by lessening the profits of the scheme, must protract the lottery system.

Our readers are probably aware that a large proportion of the circulating medium in the neighboring counties and in some parts of this, consists of Checks issued by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, at Mauch Chunk. It has recently been discovered, that a considerable amount of forged checks of this description, are in circulation—four persons have already been apprehended on a charge of having either forged them, or circulated them, knowing them to be forged. Amongst those apprehended, is a justice of the peace in a neighboring county, a man of considerable property and fair standing.

Hiram W. Lindsey, a convict, recently effected his escape from the Western Penitentiary, near Pittsburgh, by converting a pewter spoon into a key, with which he unlocked his prison doors, and then walked off; leaving his key, and the following note to the keepers:

"Hiram W. Lindsey's compliments to the first and second keepers of the Penitentiary, informs them that he has proceeded to Washington city, in order to obtain a patent for an old Yankee trick."

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Gen. Ashley's expedition has proved that the Rocky mountains may be passed without any serious inconvenience or exposure, even in large parties. He left St. Louis in March, and returned in September, after having gone one hundred and fifty miles down a river on the other side, to the Great lake. He was seventy days on his way home, and his horses and mules were in excellent order.—Wagons could go the whole distance; and grass, buffalo, and other food for man and beast were abundant. Subsistence might have been obtained every day for one thousand men; and often for ten thousand. The great lake is about one hundred miles long, sixty or eighty wide, and salter than the ocean. The route is by the north branch of the Platte, and the course of the Buenaventura.

William Morgan, about whom so much fuss has been made, is stated, by the Greensburg Republican, to have been engaged very recently as sub-contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal, near Logan's ferry. The information was derived from a gentleman of integrity, who has a contract on the canal, and who was well acquainted with Morgan in the state of New York.

The committee of the New York Legislature have reported upon the subject of Morgan. They recommend a proclamation offering $5000 reward for the thing (Morgan) himself—and $5000 for any of his murderers.—A committee from both branches, is to be appointed to set during the recess of the Legislature, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Lafourche Gazette states, that upon three sugar plantations of General Wade Hampton, on the Mississippi, there is about three hundred effective hands employed; the quantity of sugar made the present year, is one thousand hogsheads, weighing each 1280 pounds, worth, in New Orleans, at the ordinary price of seven cents per pound, 896,000 dollars. The General, however, shipping his own sugar to the northern market, where it bears a high price, estimates his nett revenue, this year, from his Louisiana plantations, at 100,000 dollars.

Some time since Mr. Lundy, the editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, a weekly paper published in Baltimore, used some very severe terms in relation to a man by the name of Woolfolk, a notorious slave dealer, who took it so much in anger, that he violently assaulted the editor; the latter gentleman being a "friend" had recourse to the law for redress. We copy from the Genius of Universal Emancipation, the following as a part of the Judge's charge to the Jury:

"Chief Justice Price, in pronouncing sentence, took occasion to observe that he had never seen a case in which provocation for a battery was greater than the present—that if abusive language could ever be a justification for a battery, this was that case—that the traverser was engaged in a trade sanctioned by the laws of Maryland, and that Lundy had no right to reproach him in such abusive language for carrying on a lawful trade—that the trade itself was beneficial to the state, as it removed a great many rogues and vagabonds who were a nuisance in the state—that Lundy had received no more than a merited chastisement for his abuse of the traverser, and but for the strict letter of the law, the Court would not fine Woolfolk any thing. The Court however was obliged to fine him something, and they therefore fined him one dollar and costs."

In December last, Mr. John W. Jones, a farmer, left his residence in Whitestown, N. Y. intending to visit his son in Homer. He had about $100 in cash with him, and was accompanied by a man who owed him $100. This man returned in a few days, and reported that he had left Mr. J. in Homer. It appears, however, that he never reached Homer, and has not been heard of since. The most painful apprehensions are entertained.

At a recent trial of Sarah Hoskins, for murder, at Newport, R. I. while the counsel were employed in packing a jury, a man was asked if he had formed any opinion relative to the case about to be laid before him, and replied, "That he believed with Elisha R. Potter, that it was time somebody was hung for the credit of the State."

A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser complains of the perfect system to which the gambling on board the steam boats on the Hudson is reduced. Gentlemen, or more properly black-legs, go in pairs or triads up in one boat and down in another, for the sole and only purpose of playing at cards. They at first propose either a game of whist, or all fours, for a few glasses of sling, or a bottle of wine, and usually lose it. They afterwards, as if to try their luck, propose a game of loo or bragg, and depend upon it the chance is no longer against them, and the refreshments are dearly paid for by those who win them. They generally use false cards or those that are marked; and to lull suspicion go on board the boats at night from some of the landing places, and after having plucked some luckless wights of nearly all their money, go ashore the first opportunity, to be ready for the next boat.

PAPER AND TYPES.

A letter to the Editor of the Franklin Journal, mentions that Cameron and Sons, of Edinburg, have an improved machine for manufacturing paper. A single machine will produce in twelve hours, fifteen reams of large size news, thirty reams of demi, or crown, and sixty of foolscap or post paper, of uniform thickness, free from air bubbles, water drops, or hemming; exactly square, with smooth edges. The same letter states, that Messrs. Didot, Legrand & Co. of Paris, have an improved machine for casting types, by which they cast from 100 to 160 at a time. Two workmen of ordinary address, will fill the mould three hundred times a day, and can, consequently, cast from thirty to fifty thousand letters, or forty thousand on average. This is said to be equal to the work of from twelve to fifteen men, upon the old plan. The letters are pronounced to be uniformly more perfect than those formerly produced. So great is the saving by this process, that manufacturers state their prices to be thirty per cent below those of other founders in Paris although the latter sell thirty per cent below the London prices.

By the schr. Swift, arrived at New-York from Laguayra, advices to the 28th of March, have been received. Bolivar was still at Carracas. He had sent away his staff and the troops which accompanied him down from Bogota.

The Columbian ship of war of 64 guns, (formerly the Plata, built at Baltimore) sailed about ten days previous for Carthagena. A Colombian sloop of war, Capt. Brown, a French and Danish frigate, was lying at Laguayra. The former was bound to Puerto Cabello for repairs.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated Laguayra, the 24th of March.

"The gloomy state of this country, at the present time, is beyond description; revolutions are daily taking place throughout the country. Bolivar's arrival has produced a very different effect from what was anticipated; in place of restoring confidence amongst the people, he has destroyed all; by his order, the stores of many of our most respectable merchants hold double the amount of their debt in Government paper, which they refuse taking at any price."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From papers received at New York.

A Liverpool paper of the 24th of February, states that the sales of cotton for the week up to the 23d of February, amounted to about 9700 bags, generally at the previous week prices. The Corn market remained inactive.

The report of the death of the Duke of Cumberland, was entirely false.

Mr. Huskisson was still unwell. The speaker of the House of Commons, was suddenly taken ill on the 22d while presiding in his place. The House adjourned.

Letters state that a change of Ministry is about to take place. Mr. Canning to be Premier and remain in the Commons. Mr. Robinson to be Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and go to the Lords.

Affairs in Portugal are not quite settled; it was reported that the rebels had taken possession of Oporto, but it is not positively affirmed. War is not expected. Some sensation was felt in the manufacturing towns on the subject of an additional duty on wool.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington, and his family, from parliamentary grants, from offices in church and state, will receive an income from the country of not much short of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, per annum!

In consequence of the death of the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence becomes heir expectant. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the Commons, an addition of 90000*l.* a year to his income. It was opposed on the ground of the distresses of the country. Votes were, 167 for and 65 against the grant.

The alarming illness of Lord Liverpool, (and the indisposition of Mr. Canning) have greatly impeded the public business. The Courier (which speaks from authority,) says that even if the noble Earl should recover, the resumption of his duties as Prime Minister cannot be expected. A total cessation from all mental exertion will be necessary. The attack is, so far as we can learn, paralytic, and has affected the patient's intellects.

The late Mr Ellerby, a distinguished surgeon, who lately died in London, bequeathed his body to an anatomical school for dissection, as a last tribute to the science in which he delighted, and to which he regretted that he had contributed so little.

Mr. Audubon, of Liverpool, is about to publish a Natural History of the Birds of North America, in the form of letters, to be accompanied by an elegant collection of drawings. He has devoted twenty-two years of his life to this subject.

A stage coachman in England was recently fined five pounds for putting an outside passenger into the inside, without the consent of the inside passengers.

A London paper relates an instance of wickedness, arising from the "accursed thirst of gold," which perhaps has never been surpassed. It was the case of a girl who was about to be married, and resolved on destroying her father and mother, with their five children, in order to possess herself of their property. Accordingly she infused into their drink at dinner (buttermilk) the deadly mixture, of which her parents and their children partook. The account states that the children luckily escaped, but the wretched mother, having drunk largely of the milk, was lingering in deadly agony. Even when she was writhing under the effects of the poison, and parched with a deadly thirst, her guilty offspring gave her, to quench her thirst, whey made with the poisoned buttermilk. The girl subsequently confessed her guilt.

The Larch Tree.—A late English paper mentions the arrival at Leith of the brig Betsy, from Drontheim, with a cargo of boards. This vessel is said to be the identical, that a yacht, that brought over King William to England, 137 years ago. The timber of this vessel is the Greek Larch, or, as it is called in Mayence, where it was planted more than two centuries since, and where some fine forests of it are now growing, hachmetack. It is the most durable timber ever made use of in the construction of vessels.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1827.

The *Publication* office of the "SATURDAY EVENING POST," is REMOVED to ☞ No. 112 *Chesnut street*, two doors below the Post office, where all business relative to this establishment, will in future, be transacted. The Counting Room is situated back—entrance on Hudson's alley.

A LETTER BOX is placed in a convenient position on the outside of our Counting-room window, to receive the favours of our friends.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

Want of time prevents us from enumerating the various communications handed in this week. One we shall notice, however, as there appears to be some interest excited by the controversy. *It is* the reply of JULIET addressed "to W. C. B." and another from the same lady for "Paul Pry." That no misconstruction may arise out of this contest, we add, that the gentleman who at present uses the initials "W. C. B." is not the same who formerly contributed to this paper over that signature. "ALONZO" is informed that his lines were in press when we received his polite note. Shall we be favoured with future testimonials of his good wishes?—It will be our aim in part to deserve them.

PARKER'S BOTANICAL GARDEN,
IN LOVE-LANE, NEAR TENTH ST.

Has been recently visited by the writer, who cannot repress the surprise he felt upon witnessing this rich and brilliant display of nature and art. So large a garden, arranged and laid out with so much skill and taste, and containing such an extensive and splendid collection of choice, rare, and valuable exotic and indigenous plants, shrubs and flowers, and in such a grand and successful state of cultivation, has probably not before been within the same distance of our city. The lovers of Botany, and of Nature's beauties, will find at Mr. Parker's garden a luxury of elegance and sweets but seldom enjoyed. R. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Our port-folio, from the numerous contributions of our correspondents, has at length swelled to such a size, that we find it impossible any longer to defer a general clearing out; or, if we may be allowed to use the expression, a *general delivery*.

We have at times, perhaps through an injudicious lenity, and a wish to spare the feelings of some of our younger correspondents, as well as to encourage them to future exertions, published articles that we did not entirely approve of; but as we find that our lenity in many instances has had the effect of lessening the ardour of our young friends, instead of arousing them to greater exertions, we have determined for the future to give each article a strict examination.

We are at a loss to understand what Agobar means by "and pale melancholy is joined in the ill"—we should suppose the subject he has written on would, from delicacy if not feeling, be withheld from a public newspaper. "Valerius" requires considerable revision; as to a *former* promise, we can only say that a *second reading* has altered our opinion. "Evelina" should bestow *more care on her productions*, we cannot publish either of her three remaining articles: many alterations are necessary. "Ivanhoe's" tale is too long for insertion, and is also found wanting. The Columbian Bard (by-the-bye how these bards multiply,) should be more choice in his mode of expressing himself, or his title may be doubted. "All the while," and "Good Man," do not suit our taste, and are not exactly the expressions we should have used. "Sons of Judea," "The Greek Exile," and "Lines with a Ring," are not written with our friends accustomed care and correctness; revision is necessary. The lines by "Falkland" are pretty, and shall receive a place. "Alpha"—"Life," by Cordelia—"Harold"—Cosmopolite"—"Mary"—several by "Orsamyn"—"Lines to M——"—"Trifle not with Woman's Love"—and "The dream of Death," Sylvan—"Early Scenes," by Cordelia—"Our Saviour's Passion," Anna—two by Arcola—"The Maniac Dirge," and "An Appeal for the Negroes," Clrex, have all considerable merit and shall be noticed accordingly. "When my eyes shall grow dim;" really "Benedict" our eyes have grown dim by laughing at thy curious article: if thou art really in love man it would be the better plan to give vent to thy passion in prose, peradventure she whom thy heart longeth for should not understand thy rhymes; verily thou hast puzzled us by the following line:

"And thy heart will remain too as pure in thee saw."

But some credit is due to the enamoured Benedict for discovering that the pulse cannot be freeze while it moves on, viz:

"And the pulse of thy heart he may weaken, destroy,
"But whilst it moves on it ne'er can be freeze."

"Q" we have determined to keep as a specimen of the sublime, it is seldom that we are treated in that way; a taste is due to our readers: speaking of the death of a rat, he exclaims, "*Fiat* out a death *squeak* and expire," and "Snatched into blank nonentity!" "The Wealthy Bride" is not suitable; "A Vision" and "A Sketch" by the same author require revision, the last mentioned is very faulty; it is surprising that one who can write so well should be so careless; we can scarcely believe the article before us is from one of our most admired correspondents. R. T. B. will not do; a second attempt might be more successful. "The Shipwreck" by S. contains several incongruities. "The Island Bard" (another of that numerous family,) seems to have more love than modesty, or poetical talent; we do not approve of vows of love and constancy made to young ladies through the medium of a newspaper; we should follow a different plan. We do not doubt that a lady would consider it a compliment to see a pretty sentiment addressed to her, but we doubt much if any one would be flattered by being the subject of the "Island Bard's" miserable stuff. We give a specimen for the benefit of those concerned—

Oh have I longed to clasp thy form,
To call the dearest name;
But fancy tell me that a storm,
May come o'er we entwine.

It forced a smile as we read it, and we dropped it with a hope that we might be delivered from such bards. "There's Beauty in the Valley," No.; "Lines to H. L." Cordelia, and "Y," require some alterations. Juvenis's article strongly reminds us of the sermon of our old favourite in the Hypocrite.—The sentiments contained in the piece, differently expressed, would have commanded respect. R's pieces are very faulty, he talks of crowns being layed as if they were eggs; this reminds us of another correspondent, who tells us that he "come from the back we'es where bears, wolves, panthers, and other equally terrific animals grow." "Frontier" should have bestowed more care on his tale if he expected publication, it is no excuse to say it was written in a hurry; it is deficient in every requisite. "A Bachelor" is too severe; we condole with him on his trials, we once suffered under like circumstances and wonder not that his ire is aroused. "Philander's" tale requires revision. "The story of Hogenburg" is entirely destitute of plot, and of course interest—we think the author could do better. The tale of S. G. W. is creditable for his years, but is not sufficiently connected; in his future attempts he would do well to avoid, as much as possible, the introduction of "said he" and "says she." A tale from M. A. B. and the, we don't know what to call it, of Y. O. contains no interest, and are therefore declined. We must also beg leave to be excused inserting "Erkins" dangerous Caroline; we should suppose that her charms would have been more dangerous without the "lace and crape," but perhaps he thinks that a masked beauty is of the same nature as a masked battery, dangerous by concealment. As for the writer who signs himself B. we will let him speak for himself in his 1st, 4th, and 5th verses.

One day by fair Celia sat,
The poor enamour'd boy,
He spoke of love, 'twas only that
Could fill his heart with joy.

To free him from the insects' taunt
She gently raised her arm,
He, the emotion of her heart,
And took it as a charm.

Then in his fervid glowing breast
Rag'd love's passionate storm,
Thinking to meet and be caress'd,
He prest'd her lovely form.

Love.

Yet his 6th verse contains a good idea, and might, in other hands, be made much of. So adieu (to use the words of Mr. Looney M'Twaller,) Mr. Deputy Bull, to the flames I puts ye! The piece from our fair friend, who does not wish her signature to be mentioned, contains some very pretty ideas and considerable poetic fancy; we mention, for her sake, that great attention to accent and quantity is necessary in the structure of poetry. We have not yet decided on her piece.

NORTHWOOD, A TALE OF N. ENGLAND.

"Tis only when objects that attract notice, are in perfect unison with some principle of taste, or some habit of judgement, that they are likely to instruct or amuse. It is by conjoining them with what we have seen, if they be new, that they acquire interest, or by possessing a knowledge of their properties, if they lack novelty, that they can afford us profitable contemplation. These remarks, if they are properly expressed, have a distinct relation to the *arts*; but in this country the gratification arising from refined sculpture, or elegant paintings, is necessarily extremely limited, from a lack of models for admiration, and consequently an extreme dearth of cultivated taste. But there are means of reaching the heads, and satisfying the heart, and consequently of improving both—books may be made the source of instructive amusement to every class of citizens, and that too without reducing the standard of their composition to puerility or vulgarity. The mind is naturally more pure than the eye; it can appreciate and apply with less instruction, and consequently can be more easily addressed and more surely reached. This fact should encourage writers, whether the moralist or the poet, to address their compositions to the capacities of those whom they would instruct, not by reducing the standard of their morals or their style, but by choosing subjects, selecting scenes, and imagining incidents, that have some correspondence with the probable experience of a great portion of their readers. We do not mean that the eye is alone to be addressed, or that the mind is not to be lead up to something beyond its former acquaintance; but we do say, that the understanding must be *led*, not forced; that the power of appreciating and discriminating is to be improved, not *formed* by writers; and these can best be done by making what they know subservient to what they must learn.

This inductive mode literature possesses over the arts. The cobler, who detected an error in the slipper of the statue, failed when he went "beyond *his last*;" that knowledge which made him a critic at one point carried him no further, and he neither judged correctly of the other proportions, nor, had the slipper been perfect, would he have brought away a single reality to mend the deformities of his own work. Not so with books; let their commencement be appropriate to the pursuits, and level to the capacities of readers, and the mind will be carried along with every chapter, improved at every page, and delighted with its own progress.

But our preface is likely to absorb our discourse. We have risen from a perusal of Mrs. Hale's novel, entitled "Northwood; a Tale of New-England." The scene of this story is laid in New-Hampshire, and the whole book is intended as a representative of New-England manners and customs. We find in the book much to condemn; it is, for the sake of *size* infested with disconnected episodes; it has occasionally, expressions, phrases and words, not authorised by good usage, and there is a want of discriminating judgment in suffering personages to commit acts of indiscretion or disobedience, that are directly opposed to the characters they are to sustain and illustrate, and which acts are not necessary to the general plot of the work; perhaps one or two other errors might be referred to with equal propriety, but our business is not now with the faults of the book.

The plan of Northwood is judicious. The story is told with great simplicity, and, we may say, beauty of style. There are no inflated sentences, and little or no mawkish sentiments; no miracles are wrought to make a ploughman a Lord, nor the right onward course of nature arrested to make a love-sick green girl attain the ultimate of her wishes, a marriage ring. The characters are to be found in almost any New-England village, and the incidents are entirely within the pale of probability.

We have no intention of giving an analysis of the work; those who *feel an interest* in such productions will avail themselves of the booksellers advertisements to possess Northwood; and it may not be amiss to observe, that in purchasing the book they contribute to the comfort of the widow and the orphan, as they certainly do not fail to minister to their own gratification.

Our object in making this elaborate notice is not so much to criticise Northwood, as to say, that while most novel writers entirely overlook *usefulness* in their endeavours to *please*, it appears to us that the authoress of Northwood has undertaken, and thus far prosecuted, a task that must be not less profitable to her, than *useful* to that very class of readers from whom she selects her characters. Let the industrious female of the cottage—but they have no *cottages* in New-England; let those in the quiet round of a country life see, that what is presented to them by their mothers, and sanctioned by the example of their elders, is in itself mural beauty; that *virtue*, worthy of admiration, may exist without the *relief* of object vice; and that their own dwellings, and the consequences of their own conduct, afford incidents, and excite feeling, as interesting and intense as those of a fascinating and a depraved metropolis—let them understand this by the attractive lesson of a well digested book, where their own scenery and their own customs conspire to enforce the lessons, and that morbid sensibility, which those who have accustomed themselves to the pages of an ordinary novel, would soon be excited; they would learn to appreciate the beauties of their own scenery, which familiarity had lessened; they would be likely to attempt an improvement of themselves by the just standard before them; love of virtue and propriety would spring up with a new love of home and its scenery; those peculiarities which give point to the writers' satire would easily be removed, and the fireside of the country farmer would furnish forth not merely examples of innocence for the novelist, but abundant instances of polished manners, and well grounded virtues, for the contemplation and delight of the scholar and the philanthropist.

The Editors of the Georgia Journal, in reply to the complaint of some subscriber, who had received his paper irregularly, make the following sensible remark:

"If by the happening of some accident to the mail, our newspapers should fail but once to reach their destination, we soon hear of the complaints of subscribers. They are dissatisfied, and have reason to be so. From this they should learn to appreciate the dissatisfaction we may be supposed to feel, when our subscription money becomes due, and they fail to send it to us. If the failure of a newspaper one week is a matter of so much annoyance to subscribers, how much more reason have we to complain when there is a failure week after week, and month after month, in the receipt of what is justly due us for our time and labor, expended for the amusement and instruction of others."

The injunction laid on a part of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, is now at an end, and on the second day of April the work recommenced under a force of more than three hundred men, and active exertions are making to enlarge this force as fast as possible. The contract under Mr. Dexter, from the centre of the Deep Cut to Back Creek, is, and has been rapidly advancing, and strong expectations are entertained by this contractor, that his contract will be completed before Winter. The Meadow Contract, under Messrs. Rayhold and Clark, will soon be completed, when the Canal will be opened from the Delaware to St. Georges; the contractors believe that the great difficulties on this part of the Canal are surmounted. So much of the Delaware Harbor as is intended to be made this season, is now nearly complete; it consists of two wharves of 200 feet each, extending from the shore into the river.

The elegant new steam boat Albany, arrived at New York on Sunday forenoon, from Philadelphia.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon one hundred and thirty-one medical students attached to the University of Pennsylvania on Friday week.

On Monday afternoon, in Water street, at Mr. White's store, while several men were engaged in lowering barrels, &c. into a cellar, a hogshead of molasses rolled over one of the workmen, and crushed him almost to death. He was carried senseless to the Hospital.

A frame stable was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening between six and seven o'clock. It was situated back of Gaskill street between Second and Third street. No other damage was done.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that an ark laden with nineteen hundred bushels of wheat, struck upon Bushy Rock, five miles above that place, a few days since, by which the whole cargo was lost.

A grand jury of Middlesex county, New-Jersey, have lately presented the use of spirituous liquors as a greviance. They say it has increased to an extent, that if not checked and counteracted, threatens to destroy the peace, the moral habits, and the religion of the people of that county.

The United States frigate Java, of 44 guns, has been completely repaired at Charlestown, Mass. and will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, to relieve one of the vessels on that station.

A gang of counterfeiters has been discovered in New York. Seven of them were arrested on Saturday and brought to the police. Bills of the Bank of Newberg, of the denomination of 10 dollars, were found in their possession.

The Quebec Gazette states that more snow fell in the month of March, than there had fallen since the opening of winter.

The inhabitants of Nantucket, at a late town meeting, chose a school committee of twelve persons, and appropriated 2,500 dollars for the organization of public schools, and the support of them for the current year.

In France, the grapes most valued for wine are small and of a harsh flavor. The oldest vines produce the best. The finest Burgundy is made in a vineyard where no vines have been planted in two centuries.

Mr. Spooner of Brooklyn, New York, has commenced the publication of a daily evening paper, under the title of "The Brooklyn Evening Star." The first number appeared on the 2d of April.

A steam grist mill is nearly completed in Providence, R. I. The engine is one of Wadsworth's, on the new and improved plan of seperate and insulated tubes, combining perfect safety with power and economy.

General Gaines and Col. M'Neil are on a visit to New Orleans.

Counterfeit $20 notes, purporting to be of the United States Branch Bank, at Charleston, S. C. are at present in circulation. They are so well executed, as to deceive the best judges.

Mr. A. Chandler, of New York, the stereotype founder, expresses his opinion from experiments, that any work whatever, can be stereotyped and put to press, with the same facility that it can be set up in type and put to press.

A Mr. Cochran, of Northfield, Vt. has invented a knife, which, when shut, measures an eighth of an inch in length.

Some difficulty has been experienced in employing the anthracites of our country for the production of steam in steam engine boilers. In the Phœnix Nail Works in Pennsylvania, means have been found to overcome that difficulty, and the use of that fuel in generating steam has been adopted.

Joseph Trueswell, of Minot, Mass. died on the 3d ult. of a blow received from a stick which had been thrown at him, by one of his playmates. The end of the stick penetrated the scull and entered the brain.

The Richmond Enquirer extols highly the glass manufactured at a glass house at Wellsburgh, at the extreme north west end of Virginia.—Four decanters of the best cut materials are described as very remarkable for beauty and solidity.

The grist mill of Messrs. G. & S. Robinson, at Oxford Furnace, N. J. was burnt down on the 25th ult.; a large quantity of grain, and a set of carding machines were destroyed; loss estimated at $3000.

The ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Woodward, which cleared on the 30th ult. from Charleston, S. C. for Liverpool, has on board 1443 bales of Cotton, the whole of which were taken on board and stowed, in the short period of six working days.

The legislature of Alabama, by a law dated 18th of January of this year, have enacted that from and after the 1st day of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to bring within the limits of the state of Alabama, any slave or slaves, for the purpose of sale or hire.

A bill to appoint weighers of cotton, in the city of New Orleans, has passed the house of representatives of Louisiana. They are to be ten in number, and are to receive six cents and a quarter per bale for weighing; but no one need employ them to weigh cotton unless they choose to do so.

A new satirical book is about to appear in New York, entitled the Mirror of Fashion.

Judge Stewart, of Tennessee, has decided that if you play for bank notes it is no gambling—but if you play for money and pay in bank notes it is gambling, and indictable.

A Society of Ladies is about to be formed in Boston, for the protection and encouragement of domestics.

On the evening of the 30th ultimo, Robert Watson, of Montreal, was shot while sitting in his own house, by some villian, who discharged a gun through the window. He died the next evening. It is not known who committed the fatal deed. A man named Cameron has been arrested on suspicion.

The Arcade spirit is travelling eastward. Several citizens of Providence, R. I. have associated for the purpose of building such an establishment in that enterprising town. It is expected to be commenced this spring. The building of new houses is going on rapidly in Providence.

Two rattle snakes were killed last week in one of the public streets in Boston, measuring 4 feet 6 inches each, one four and the other eight years old, supposed to have escaped from a collection which had been exhibited.

The Miss Gilfinghams gave a concert at Alexandria on Tuesday evening week, and propose a farewell concert at Washington on their return to the north.

Levi Lincoln is, doubtless, re-elected Governor of Massachusetts and Thomas L. Winthrop, Lieutenant Governor.

At Waterloo, U. C. a man named Christian Martin, carried some flax into his house, and laid it by the fire to dry, when it took fire, and all efforts to extinguish the flames proved unavailing. The house was burnt to the ground; and two children who were accidentally in the upper story asleep, lost their lives in the flames.

The Spring is unusually forward; warm suns and a refreshing rain have brought vegetation forward rapidly, and if no nipping frosts succeed, an early and abundant produce of the fruits of the earth may be expected.

A private soldier had been sentenced by a Court Martial, at York, Upper Canada, to 200 ladies, for stabbing a man in the breast. The soldier was intoxicated, and fancied himself on guard. The wound was not dangerous.

A meeting took place on the 23d ultimo, in Kentucky, near the Tennessee line, between Mr. C. M. Smith and Mr. Brank; the latter was shot dead on the spot. They were both lawyers and residents of Columbia, Maury county.

The Bachelor Club gave a supper to Gen. M'Clure, at the City Coffee House, New York, on Tuesday evening. About 50 gentlemen sat down, and passed an agreeable evening with good fare, songs, toasts and sentiment. The Club visited the Chatham Theatre in company with their guest.

Captain Partridge, with a detachment of his cadets, is about to visit Boston.

On motion of Thomas Sergeant, Esq. William P. Swift, Esq. of Bristol, Bucks county, was admitted to Practice as an Attorney, in the District Court, and in the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 7.—*Virginius* and *A Year in an Hour*. The principal attraction this evening was Miss Warren, as *Virginia*. A performance, we feel no hesitation in saying, surpassing the expectations of any of the many admirers of this sweet and promising young actress—in appearance, no performer was ever more closely associated with a character than was Miss Warren with *Virginia*. We saw no difference in Mr. M'Cready's *Virginius* from a former representation.

Monday, April 9.—Mr. M'Cready's Benefit, and last appearance in this city.—*King John*, *Hunter of the Alps*, and *Love among the Roses*—a full and fashionable house. Mr. M'Cready's *King John* was a fine piece of acting, which can hardly be said of his *Felix*; for, with the exception of the last scene, we are confident that more than one gentleman attached to the company could have supported the character much better—there was a great want of ease and the proper levity. Mr. Wood's *Faulconbridge* did not, by any means, add to his reputation; we have seldom seen him to less advantage. In the *Hunter of the Alps*, Messrs. Isherwood, Heyl, and particularly the Mestayer family, acquitted themselves very creditably. As the curtain fell at the conclusion of the second piece, Mr. M'Cready stepped forward, anticipating as it were the wishes of the audience, and stated, that his last public duty towards them was now finished, and it only remained for him to express his gratitude for the many kind attentions, public and private, bestowed upon him while in this city. In justice to Mr. M'Cready we shall not attempt to give his words, lest we should but indifferently quote its elegancies. It was the most feeling and impressive address we ever heard upon our boards—he retired amid deafening applause.

Tuesday, April 10.—*The Merry Wives of Windsor* and *The Devil to Pay*—a very poor house. Of Mr. Warren, as *Old Jack*, it is needless to speak, it has long been considered as perfect, and there was nothing this evening to alter that opinion. As for some of the other characters in the play—"if we say no more of them, than they of themselves, they may pass for excellent actors." If several, whom we could mention as belonging to our company, and who are thrust forth on every occasion, were to announce *farewell benefits*, we question whether the Theatre would hold the many persons who would rush forward desirous of paying—"Farewell, a long farewell to all their greatness!"

Wednesday, April 11.—*Pizarro* and *Turn Out. Rolla*, Mr. Wallack, *his second*, *Cora*, Mrs. Wallack, *her first appearance for two years*. We were sorry to see them welcomed by so indifferent a house, but it was not to be wondered at when it is recollected that we have had *Pizarro* three times within a "little month;" it would have been better had they exercised their good judgment by appearing in some good comedy. Mrs. Wallack has evidently much improved in her acting, but there is no perceptible difference in that of Mr. W.

Thursday, April 12.—*Rob Roy* and *The Forty Thieves*. The entertainments this evening went off rather heavily notwithstanding the excellent acting of Mr. Wallack, Mr. Jefferson and others. Mrs. Wallack was a charming *Morgiana*.

Friday, April 13.—Being Good Friday, the Theatre was closed.

New-York.—Mr. E. Forrest, since his return, has been playing almost every evening to full houses at the Bowery Theatre.

Mr. M'Cready and Mrs. Knight are announced to appear shortly at the Park Theatre.

The Bowery Theatre was to be closed on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, "for the purpose of embellishing the house for Easter-Monday."

The following is a short outline of the plot of the Flying Dutchman, or the Phantom Ship, a new piece produced at the Park Theatre, on Monday evening. It is founded on the legendary tale of a celebrated Dutch seaman, whose vessel, about a year ago, sailed from the port of Amsterdam, and has ever since remained upon the ocean, where she has been often seen sailing against the fiercest storm, and striving in vain to reach her home, or to hold communication with other ships. Vanderdecken, the Dutchman, is the hero of the piece, and it appears that he is permitted by the evil spirit of the deep to leave his "flying ship" on condition that he remains speechless on the land. He succeeds in carrying off the betrothed of a British officer, by whom he is pursued; but at the moment that both the lady and her lover are in his power, he speaks, the spell is broken, and he descends into the earth, which opens to receive him.

The New York Enquirer says: We have conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who says the Garcia family is there, but not profitably employed. The manager of the Opera, which is in excellent repute, cannot afford to come to his terms; it is said the family will return to the United States.

A young gentleman, made an attempt at a benefit in the Boston Theatre last week, on which occasion a few *puffs* were let off in his behalf; one of which having been sent to the office of the Traveller, received the following acknowledgement: "We are willing ever to give merit its due, but we cannot consent to puff a person who comparatively has no dramatic talents, and who in consideration that he has been twice put upon the stage to the imposition, if not to the insult of the Boston public, has been permitted to take one benefit which not being as productive as he would wish, has leave to take another." This is certainly what may be called a *cooler*—a puff from the wrong point of the compass.

It is stated that Mr. Finn, of the Boston Theatre, is about to depart for England in order to recruit his dramatic corps.

Genuine Wines and Liquors.
DAVID RANKEN,
KEEPS constantly on hand *Wholesale and Retail* at his Store, No. 49 Chesnut street, near Second, and at his *Ware-house*, in Strawberry street—Old Madeira Wine, do. Sherry, do. do. Royal Co. Port do.—Also, Old Champagne Brandy, 3d and 4th proof, do. Cognac, do. do. Wine, Anker-itta, &c. do. Jamaica Rum. The above Wines and Liquors have been carefully selected from the most approved Brands, and are sold as received from the Importers. april 14—3m

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Terry and William Rhoades, Carpenters and Joiners, under the Firm of TERRY & RHOADES, was dissolved on the 3d of April, inst. april 14—3t*

LOST,
ON Wednesday evening last, a small pocket book or wallet, containing one dollar, on North American bank. The finder, by leaving it at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will receive the thanks of the owner. April 14—1t

THEATRE.
Mr. and Mrs. WALLACK'S
THIRD NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, April 14.
Will be presented, (for the first time these 3 years,) the Comedy, in 3 acts, called the
Two Pages of Frederick the Great.
Frederick the Great, (first time these 3 years,) Mr. WALLACK.
Theodore, } the Two } Mrs. DARLEY.
Augustus, } Pages, } Mrs. WALLACK.
After which, the Comic Opera, in 2 acts, called
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Walter, Mr. WALLACK.
To conclude with a favourite Melo-Drame, in two acts, called the
FALLS OF CLYDE.
Ellen Enfield, Mrs. WALLACK.
On Monday, will be presented (first time in this City) the celebrated drama, in 3 acts, called BRIAN BOROIHME, with splendid New Scenery, Dresses, &c. in which Mr. & Mrs. Wallack and Mr. Scott, of the Chatham Theatre, New York, will appear.
The Drama has been carefully and particularly got up under the immediate direction of Mr. Wallack.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Tobacco Plant, Reed, 108 days, Canton to the Capes, teas, &c.
—— Caledonian, Hewes, 70 hours, Charleston, cotton.
—— Caledonia, Barr, 108 days, Canton.
Brig Industry, Dunbar, 28 days, St. Michaels, fruit.
—— Superior, Ellis, 11 days, Wilmington, N. C. cotton.
—— Hannibal, Sweet, 30 days, St. Thomas, logwood.
—— Constitution, Robinson, 10 days, St. Thomas.
—— Hope Retrieve, Baker, 38 days, Pernambuco, sugar, hides, &c.
Schr. Mary Ann, Doughty, 10 days, Charleston, cotton.
—— Eliza, Battles, 6 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Cumberland, Wheaton, 6 days, Richmond, cotton.
—— Waterloo, Denison, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Cynthian Cumbios, Hackney, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Nestor, Gibbins, 13 days, Aux Cayes, mdze.
—— George, Johnson, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.
—— Perseverance, Irons, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.
—— North America, Irons, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.
—— Nancy & Mary, Williams, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.
—— Eliza Williams, Somers, 5 days, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Esther & Sally, Bancroft, 8 days, Alexandria, mdze.
—— Friendship, Watkins, 3 days, Folly Landing, grain.
—— Richmond, Hand, 6 days, Richmond, mdze.
—— Emily Davis, Davis, 2 days, Richmond, mdze.
—— James Burril, Hale, Providence, mdze.
—— Leaper, Snow, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Valiant, Varmum, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Amelia, Murphy, Pitts Landing, cotton.
—— Carroll, Olmstead, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Two Brothers, Phiter, 4 days, Washington, N. C. naval stores.
—— Two Brothers, Cook, 14 days, Newburyport, rum.
—— Nymph, Day, 7 days, Salem, mdze.
—— Sally, Day, 10 days, Gloucester, fish.
—— George, Johnson, 3 days, Charleston, mdze.
—— Sea Flower, Gregory, 5 days, Edenton, N. C. naval stores.
—— Elizabeth, Robinson, 5 days, Washington, cotton.
—— Hero, Gold, 4 days, Newbern, N. C. cotton.
—— Williams & Thomas, Bell, 3 days, Folly Landing, mdze.
—— Experiment, Cousin, 6 days, Charleston, cotton.
—— Hold Commander, Hoarbuck, 5 days, Savannah, cotton and rice.
Dutch sche. Mary Ann, Peres, 17 days, St. Jago de Cuba, sugar.
Sloop Boston Packet, Taylor, 8 days, New York, mdze.
—— Friendship, Teal, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Lady Adams, Webb, 40 hours, New York, mdze.
—— Constitution, Somers, 3 days, Richmond, coal.
—— Reaper, Crowell, 3 days, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Brigs Joseph Eastburn, Donaldson, St. Thomas; William, Myrick, Marseilles; Asia, Emerson, St. Thomas; Deborah, Cooper, Boston; Swan, Harding, New Orleans; St. Anna, Mason, St. Johns; Atakapas, M'Manus, New Iberia; Ice Plant, Smith, New York; Happy Return, Holbrook, St. Thomas.
Schrs. Patrick R. Hayes, Duling, Vera Cruz; Mechanic, Mayo, Port au Prince; Fox, Bernard, Richmond; Georgetown, Denison, New York; Regulator, Lane, Boston; Gen. Jackson, Clayton, Snowhill; Matrina, Woodbury, Boston; Only Son, Cook, Boston; Union, Prideaux, Snowhill; Caledonia, Howes, Boston; Eliza Piggot, Davis, Laguira; Waterloo, Denison, New York.
Sloops James & David, Morris, Wilmington, N. C.; Johnson, Johnson, Alexandria; Boston Packet, Taylor, New York; Cynthian Cumbius, Hackney, New York.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. W. Metcalf, Mr. JONAS BROOKE, to Miss MARY ANN WARREN, both of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. BENJAMIN W. TINGLEY, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. James Wilson, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. HENRY LEADBEATER, to Miss MARY ANN MEYERS, both of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Captain W. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia, late of the United States Navy, to Miss ANN BOWEN.

On Thursday evening week, by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. JOSEPH B. HAINES, to Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of Conrad Wile, Esq. all of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. N. WEMMER, a native of Denmark, to Miss JANE WELDEN, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware.

On the 5th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. LEWIS W. BOND, of Cumberland co. New Jersey, to Miss MARY T. WILLETS, of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sheets, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, to Miss ELIZABETH BOYER, daughter of Mr. James Boyer, all of Lawrence, Dublin Township, Philadelphia co.

On Thursday morning, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. EDWIN JAMES, of the United States army, to Miss CLARISSA ROGERS, of Gloucester, Mass.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, Mr. JONAS BROOKE, to Miss MARY ANN WARREN, both of Philadelphia.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. THOMAS H. JAMES, of the N. L. to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON, of this city.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 12th inst. in the County of Philadelphia, Mr. JOHN A. SUMMERS, in the 57th year of his age.

On the evening of the 12th inst. ESTILL STEWART, aged 19 years and 6 months.

On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK TOOTHE, trunk-maker, aged 54.

On the 10th inst. aged 62 years, Mrs. HANNAH MERRICK, widow of the late Samuel Merrick, Merchant.

On Wednesday morning, the 11th inst. in the 19th year of his age, ABRAHAM, Son of Jacob Dunton.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. of Pulmonary Consumption, WILLIAM MADDOCK, of the N. L. aged 53 years.

On the 4th inst. at Troy, New York, in the 40th year of his age, Mr. JOHN B. SARAZIN, formerly merchant of this city.

On Tuesday night, at 12 o'clock, CALEB EARL CARSON, grand-child of Caleb Earl, in the 4th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. HARRIET BYERS, aged 26 years, wife of Mr. Andrew Byers.

On the 5th inst. aged 41 years, Mrs. MARGARET M. HAMILTON, relict of the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, of N. Y. and daughter of Mr. William Young, of this city.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst. Miss MARIA MARCER, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Marcer of the N. L. aged 16 years.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. PARKER, widow of the late Thomas Parker.

On Monday morning, Mr. ROBERT DODSON, Printer, of this city.

On Sunday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. SARAH KINGSTON, relict of the late Captain Simon Kingston, aged 58 years.

On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, FRANCIS, infant son of Francis Trimmings.

Died at Tranent, Eng. on the 15th of October, 1826, Helen Meiners, and on the 18th ditto, Andrew Edmond, her husband, each of them at the advanced age of 80 years. They were born in the same year and in the same month, and were baptised on the same day. When married, they were each of them 22 years of age; they had lived together for 52 years, died within 24 hours of each other, and were interred in Tranent church-yard on the same day, and in the same grave.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total
Philadelphia,	17	31	48
New-York,	37	35	72
Baltimore,	15	17	32

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.
ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,
NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be fixed on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

NOTICE.
ON Sunday morning, April the 15th, the steam boat Pennsylvania, Capt. Z. W. Ellum, will leave Arch street, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Returning the same afternoon. Coaches will be in readiness at Bristol, to convey passengers to Trenton, and return in time for the boat. April 14—1t

JANE R. BURD
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 103 Chesnut street, between 3d and 4th, near Fifth street, to the house lately occupied by Mand Fourth streets, and watch maker, immediately opposite Townsend, where she has to let two rooms on the first story, which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—1f

HIGHEST PRIZE $10,000!!!
Union Canal Lottery,
Twenty eighth Class—New Series.
YATES & M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.
TO be drawn in this city on the 3d day of May next.
Whole Tickets, $4. Halves, $2. Quarters, $1. Eighths, 50 cents. For sale at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S,
No. 43, South Third street, and No. 28, Market street, Wilmington, Del.
Who sold the Capital Prize of $10,000 in the 26th Class, Union Canal Lottery—besides several Capitals in the last Union Canal. Cash always advanced for Prizes on demand, &c. &c. April 14—3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Stevenson and Reva Crosdale, in the wheelwright and lumber business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Byberry, 4mo. 3d, 1827.
STEVENSON CROSDALE.
April 14—3t* ERVA CROSDALE.

CLARK & CHESNUT.
BOOKBINDERS and paper rulers, over No. 34 Market street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of binding will be done in a superior manner; blank books ruled, and bound to any pattern. Likewise, old books repaired, and rebound, as above. April 14—1f

WANTED,
BY a single Gentleman, one or two convenient rooms, with or without board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, or only a few select boarders. Leave a note at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, directed to C. S. B. April 14—1f

NORTHWOOD,
A TALE of New England, by Mrs. Hale, is received and for sale at the bookstores of J. G. and C. H. Ancer, 229 North Third street, four doors above Callowhill, and J. Ancer, 333 Market street, below Ninth street.
Also, Mrs. Child's Illustrations of Lydia Maria Child's Comrade, Never Father and Daughter, Travellers, Maid of Monrow, Oakwood Hall, &c. &c.
Just published Hooper's Practical Anatomy, for the use of Students, 3d edition, improved. Also, by the same author, a treatise on Spasmodic Cholera.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Medical, School, Classical and Juvenile and Blank Books, with a great variety of stationary, cheap. April 14—6t

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Small, late of the Township of Oxford, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims, are requested to present their accounts for settlement unto
AARON WALTON, }
JAMES SMALL, } Executors.
April 14—3t*

The Family Tea Warehouse.
WILLIAM YATES,
At John Field's old stand (No. 74) 3 South 3d street,
HAS opened a ret

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

RIDDLES.

It is a most dangerous gift, and once caused a ten years war—yet is prized by many for above riches and will often command them. *Beauty.*

It was before the creation; still exists to the depths of the sea, and on the earth; yet a child can destroy it in an instant. *Silence.*

It is the greatest flatterer in the world; yet man would not live without it. It never leaves him, not even in death. *Hope.*

It fore the world was, it existed.—Thousands of people think themselves happy to exist near it. Half the world boast of seeing it every hour, but it never was seen. *Nothing.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the wishes of an Executor in last S. E. Post, I inform him that he must give the oldest son $7318 22c. 4m. $\frac{28470}{61051}$ when he arrives at age.

Should you think proper to publish the whole process, it is as follows:—

I suppose x to = the share of each son, then $38,000 = sons, when oldest son is of age 20000 — x = what remains when his share is deducted.

$10)20000 - x = \text{then } x = 48315.8 - \frac{21051\ x}{10000}$

$$\text{add } \frac{8300 - \frac{x}{10}}{98300 - \frac{31\ x}{10}} \text{ or } x = \frac{21051\ x}{10000} = 48315.8$$

sub. $\quad x \quad .61051\ x = 48315.8000$

$10)98300 - \frac{21\ x}{10}$

add $9830 - \frac{21\ x}{100}$ $\quad x = \frac{48315.8000}{61051} = 7913\ 92\ \frac{\text{D. c. m.}}{61051} \quad \frac{21051\ x}{61051}$

$30930 - \frac{231\ x}{100}$

sub. $\quad x$

$10)30930 - \frac{331\ x}{100}$

add $3093 - \frac{331\ x}{1000}$

$43923 - \frac{3641\ x}{1000}$

sub. $\quad x$

$10)43923 - \frac{4641\ x}{1000}$

add $4392.3 - \frac{4641\ x}{10000}$

$48315.8 - \frac{21051\ x}{10000}$ = youngest's share.

April 4, 1827. Mo——

FACETIÆ.

Brewing.—In a late assault case against an eminent brewer, the following ingenious argument was used:—"If there be any charge made against the beer (said Mr. L.) *rebut it.*" It was this clench in jest which led to the assault in earnest—so that neither your *if* nor your *but* is a certain peace-maker.

A real English Bull.—Two brothers were amusing themselves, something in the style of William the Conqueror's sons, by throwing water in each other's faces. The elder one took a true aim, and seldom missed his mark; the younger one as constantly failed. At last he could bear it no longer, and cried out in great vexation, "I declare now Frank, it's not fair; for, see, you are ever so much nearer to me than I am to you!"

Camden, the historian, relates of Sir Walter Raleigh, that he entrusted Ben Jonson with the education of his eldest son. Johnson was a severe master, and the pupil determined, by means of one of his vices, to free himself from his tyranny. Sir Walter had an utter abhorrance of drunkenness, a sin to which Johnson had no great aversion. One day when he was intoxicated, young Raleigh sent him in a large basket to his father, and the porters informed the knight, that their young master had sent home his tutor!

A PROFITABLE SUBSCRIBER.

When Mr. Holt, a printer, established his newspaper in *New York*, in 1760, a person in the vicinity of Albany, who was wealthy but celebrated for his narrow penurious disposition, became one of its earliest subscribers. At the end of the first year, the editor sent his account for the yearly subscription, urging a request that it might be settled the first convenient opportunity. No answer, however, came. The bills were sent regularly for 18 years, but with the same success;—till at length, Mr. Holt, as well may be supposed, got out of all patience with his customer, had the whole account made out and sent to him; adding to the foot thereof, that if it was not immediately paid, he would put it in suit, and discontinue sending any more newspapers. The subscriber having read over the account, exclaimed, with a disdainful sneer,—"What an ungrateful puppy! I was one of the first that encouraged his paper, by subscribing;—have continued it ever since;—and this is the return he makes me."

What a glorious thing's a—Muzzer! for an English newspaper! Even Puff, in the Critic, scarcely had an adequate conception of the use and worth of a good article of the kind to the editorial tribe in London. A train of news collectors, deputy scribblers, compositors, hawkers, &c. &c. will live upon one a fortnight. First comes out the Times, with ANOTHER HORRID MURDER, in large staring capitals at the head of two or three wide columns of small type, giving all the preliminaries received at the explosion of the important catastrophe. Next, follows the Chronicle, with two or three columns of FURTHER PARTICULARS, gathered with extraordinary diligence from the most authentic sources. Then comes the Courier, with all the minutiæ of an EXAMINATION, taken by a reporter who was employed and sent down into the country to attend the court for the purpose. We have now, perhaps, a respite for a few weeks, till the INTERESTING TRIAL comes on; and this occupies two or three entire papers, of Chronicle, Courier, Times, Globe, &c. &c. and furnished materials for newspaper reading till the EXECUTION takes place. During all this period we are entertained with every thing done, said, or thought, by the parties, that gossip rumour could pick up or make on the subject. The dress, appearance, colour of his beard, cut of his whiskers, tie of his cravat, and buttons on his coat; his looks at every stage of the affair, in prison, at court, and on his way to the gallows; his firm or tottering step up the ladder and on the scaffold; and his last words and dying struggles, with the exhortation of the ordinary or felon's confessor, are given in all the wire drawn prolixity and tedious narration of ballad-mongers spread upon the broad folios of the greatest daily journals in the metropolis.

The following statement vividly indicates the faculty which is possessed not only amongst individuals of the same species of communicating their ideas to each other, but amongst individuals of a different genus.

During an afternoon walk with a friend on a hill near Coventry, we observed several sheep standing with steadfast looks round the head of a cow which was grazing; their fixed attitude attracted our attention, and as we came up, the cow suddenly raised her head, and the sheep opened before her, as we imagined, to go out of our way; she did not, however, proceed more than a dozen yards before she reached a gravid ewe, which, hitherto unnoticed by us, had fallen over on her back, and was unable to recover herself from her perilous position. The cow placed the tip of her horns close under the side of the animal, and gave a slight toss, so dexterously managed, as to enable the ewe to get instantly on her feet; meantime the other sheep had dispersed, and the two animals walked their way.

MAXIMS.

'Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that the man was never yet found, who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.'

'The coin that is most current among mankind, is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.'

'The wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world, him who is most wealthy.'

'Religion is the best shield, but the worst cloak in the world.'

MR. ABERNETHY.

A lady very much afflicted with nervous complaints, went to consult the celebrated Surgeon Abernethy. The coach and caustic manner in which he catechised her so discomposed the fair one's weak spirits, that she was thrown into a fit of hysterics. On parting, she puts the usual fee into his hands, in the form of a shilling. Mr. Abernethy pocketed the sovereign with one hand, and with the other presented the shilling to her, saying, gravely—"Here, Madam, take this shilling, go to the next toyshop, buy a skipping rope, and use it every day—it will do you more good than all my perscriptions."

THE CARELESS COUPLE.

Jenny is poor, and I am poor,
Yet we will wed—so say no more;
And should the haters you mention come,
(As few that marry but have some)
No doubt but Heav'n will stand our friend,
And bread, as well as children send.
So fares the hen, in farmer's yard,
To live alone she finds it hard;
I've known her weary every crow
In search of corn amongst the straw;
But when in quest of nicer food,
She clucks amongst her chirping brood;
With joy I've seen that self-same hen
That scratch'd for one could scratch for ten.
These are the thoughts that make me willing
To take my girl without a shilling;
And for the self-same cause d'ye see,
Jenny's resolv'd to marry me.

Jeu de mot.—A celebrated New York actress while performing in Boston, one evening, complained to the manager of the coldness of the audience. "Since they do not applaud," said she, "I wonder whether they cry much?" "Why," replied the manager, "you cannot expect us to cry as much as they do in New York, since we have but *three tiers!*"

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XIII.

Botanic Name } KALMIA LATIFOLIA,
English Name } *Kalmia Laurel,*
French Name } *Kalmie d'Amerique.*

The name of Laurel is given to many evergreen Shrubs, very different otherwise, and belonging to different Genera. The true Laurel of the Romans, is the *Laurus Nobilis*, called *Allero* in Italian, and *Laurier* in French, but Bay-tree in English; while the name of Laurel has been transferred to other shrubs.

In North America, this name has been applied to the Genera *Kalmia, Rhododendron, Magnolia*, &c. which contain many splendid species. The Genus *Kalmia*, dedicated by Linnæus to his disciple Peter Kalm, (a travellers and Botanist) belongs to his class *Decandria*, and to the natural order Rhodoraceæ. It is easily distinguished by 10 small fossules inside of the Corolla, forming 10 little knobs outside. Several species of small shrubs belong to it: the *Kalmia Latifolia*, meaning broad-leaved Kalmia, is the largest, rising from 4 to 8 feet high.

It is found all over the hilly and mountainous tracts of the United States, from New-England to Georgia; it is very common near Philadelphia. It becomes more rare in the Western States, and is unknown in the great Limestone and Alluvial plains of the West. It bears many other names besides Laurel in different parts of the Country, such as Calliope bush, Spoonwood, Lambkill, &c. It grows well among rocks and stones; but does not thrive easily in gardens, unless the ground is similar to its native soil.

It grows very slow, and has accordingly a very hard wood, nearly similar to Box wood: which is used for tools and musical instruments.

As an ornamental evergreen, it is highly valued in the gardens of Europe: and the beautiful clusters of red flowers it produces in May and June, adorn the mountains and gardens of America: these blossoms are however scentless.

Deer and birds feed on the leaves of this laurel in Winter, but they are poison for sheep and cattle. They have been supposed to contain Prussic Acid, while Bigelow considers them as merely mucilaginous, they have been used for cutaneous diseases externally.

These leaves are ovate-oblong, evergreen, entire, acute, shining, tough, petiolate, and clustered at the end of the branches. The blossoms are also clustered, terminal naked, on long pedicels. The Calyx is five parted. The Corolla is concave, with 5 acute lobes and 10 cavities inside, where the anthers are concealed, before the full bloom: there are 10 likewise, the pistil one, and succeeded by a capsul with 5 cells.

It is the emblem of Deception and Error.

Acting American Theatre.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

No. X. of the "Acting American Theatre," containing a portrait of

Mr. BARNES, as Billy Lackaday.

THE attention of the public, is respectfully solicited to this work, which will be found well worthy the support of the patrons of the fine Arts; no expense has been spared, and every effort has been used to produce a set of Histrionic prints, which may challenge competition with any similar work produced in Europe; and the proprietor feels no hesitation in saying, that as far as the work has progressed, he has completely succeeded.

NUMBERS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

No. 1. Wild Oats, Mr. Francis, as Sir George Thunder.
No. 2. Much Ado About Nothing, Miss Kelly, as Beatrice.
No. 3. Superstition, Mrs. Duff, as Mary.
No. 4. Old Maid, Mrs. Francis, as Miss Harlowe.
No. 5. Marmion, Mr. Duff as Marmion.
No. 6. Honey Moon, Mr. Wemyss, as Rolando.
No. 7. Isabella, Mrs. Barnes, as Isabella.
No. 8. School of Reform, Mr. Hilson, as Tyke.
No. 9. Turnpike Gate, Mr. Cowell, as Crack.
No. 10. Sweethearts and Wives, Mr. Barnes, as Billy Lackaday.

As but few Numbers of Miss KELLY remain on hand, and no second edition is contemplated, those who wish to possess the work from the commencement, will please apply as early as possible.

Price to Subscribers, 37 1-2 cents, each number.

N. B.—Impressions of the plates on superior French paper, may be purchased separately from the plays, at 50 cents each.

All orders for this work (post paid, and inclosing the cash) will be promptly attended to, and forwarded immediately, if addressed to F. C. Wemyss, No. 163 1-2 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Snowden's National Advocate of New York; Boston Evening Gazette; Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans; Charleston City Gazette; Canadian Courant, Montreal, and the Albion of New York, will please insert this once a week, for four weeks, and forward their bills to the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, for payment.

Feb 3—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a Second-Hand WASHINGTON PRESS, Super Royal Size. Has been used but little, and is in complete order—terms, very low for cash.

ALSO—About 180 lbs. PICA GREEK, Ronaldson's Cast, has only been used to print 500 copies of a pamphlet of 40 pages—price very low.

ALSO—100 lbs. PEARL TYPE, mostly Ronaldson's Cast, has been used only in Stereotyping—will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers—very low.

ALSO—250 lbs. LONG PRIMER, White's No. 3.

A very extensive and beautiful assortment of JOB TYPE and Borders of all descriptions, &c.

An assortment of Mather's PRINTING INK.

Apply at J. HOWE'S
Stereotype Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

Applications by mail must be post paid.

march 17—tf

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 Market-street, Philada.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brunswick Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Canton Frocks; Dark and Blue Box; Ranging and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

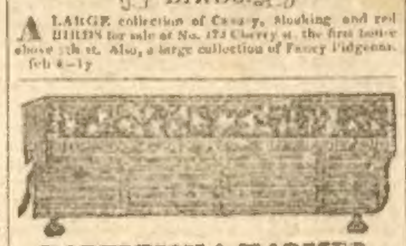
Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 7th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.

feb 3—1y



BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a neat number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 3—tf

FATES' OFFICE,

No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION CANAL TICKETS, in the 28th class, to be drawn on the 7th of May next, are selling rapidly at 4 dollars. At the drawing of this Lottery prizes will be distributed to the amount of

$62,660 DOLLARS.

AT YATES' OFFICE, was sold in the last Union Canal Lottery, 4 prizes of $1000, and 2 of 500, with many of 100, 50, 20 and 10, &c.

Orders from abroad covering the cash or prize tickets, in any of the current Lotteries, thankfully received and promptly attended to. april 7—tf

Boarding School at Kimberton.

THE Stage leaves the Union Hotel, Market street between Seventh and Eighth streets, every 4th and 7th days at 3 o'clock. Fare to Kimberton $1 50. Schedare 50 cents. march 24—tf

ANODYNE PLASTER.

AS a Plaster easing pain, which its name imports, perhaps this "*Anodyne Plaster*" has not a superior. In *Rheumatic, Gouty* and other topical affections, including pains of the *face*, this Plaster spread on soft leather or linen will operate promptly and effectually. A small quantity on tint or cotton introduced into a hollow tooth when aching, acts like a charm. Applied to *Sprains or Bruises* it operates as a discutient and tonic anodyne, and is peculiarly adapted to the relief of that excruciating disease named *Phlegmasia Dolens*. It is also one of the best applications for *Burns* and *Scalds*.

Price 25 cents each put, with a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. For sale by

WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.

Annexed is a certificate from a most respectable medical gentleman of this city.

"Knowing the composition of thy Anodyne Plaster, and having witnessed its effects, I am free to recommend it as likely to be beneficial, not only in those cases specified, but more generally." "Thy friend"

(Signed) "EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D."

"Philadelphia, 3d mo. 3d, 1827."

"To William Baker."

Also—COUGH LOZENGES.

Many pectoral preparations are going the rounds, most of which are objectionable, either on account of their enormous doses, or of the *opiate* which appears to be their common basis. These Lozenges almost exclusively of vegetable composition, are void of opium, or any other narcotic and may therefore be taken at pleasure by patients labouring under recent coughs, or those confirmed, where it is found difficult to discharge the phlegm for expectoration. The Nauseating Lozenges which accompany, are intended as aids to them, one of which may be taken every night and morning, either with or without a dose of laudanum, according to the urgency the of symptoms.

N. B. There being about one-third of a grain of tartarized antimony in each of the Nauseating Lozenges, they will prove very proper emetics for children. Price 25 cts For sale as above. WILLIAM BAKER.

april 7—cowtf

A Wen—Extracted without Cutting.

THIS is to certify that I was afflicted with a Wen on the back of my right shoulder for upwards of seven years, it grew very large, spread considerably over my shoulder blade, and became very troublesome. Owing to its situation, I had despaired of having it cured, as I could not be reconciled to submit to an operation with the knife; but at length seeing an advertisement in the United States Gazette of a concerated Wen extracted without cutting from the throat of Priscilla Bishop, of Upper Providence, Delaware county, by Dr. Abraham Howell, No. 105, North Ninth street, Philadelphia, I applied to him in January, 1826, who, in a short time after he commenced the operation, extracted the Wen, by the application of medicine to the part affected; and the wound caused by the extraction was healed in five weeks. I have delayed this publication until now to be able with safety to inform the afflicted that the cure is complete in every respect, and I have the wen preserved in spirits. Witness my hand.

CATHRINE WARTHMAN.
No. 90, Cherry street.

Philadelphia, March 10th, 1827.
Present at the operation Elizabeth Swift.
march 31—3t

Plain White Crape Shawls.

AN ASSORTMENT of Damask bordered and plain white Crape Shawls. Just received and for sale by

STOKES & BUZBY,
april 7—3t* No. 96 1-2 Market street.

Plaster Paris, Staves, Cypress, Shingles, &c.

PLASTER Paris by the ton,
Do. ground, by the bushel or bbl.
Do. do. for Calcining,
Pulverized, cleaned particularly for Druggists,
Do. ground do. do.
40,000 pine Staves,
100,000 W. O. barrel Staves,
2,500 R. O. hhd. do.
400,000 23 inch Cypress Shingles,
Stave cullings, well assorted of every description,
Wine, a few cases very choice Old Madeira,
Do. do. Royal Port,
Segars, a few cases very superior Havana. For sale by CHARLES WHARTON, Jr.
april 7—4t Christian street wharf, Southwark.

Scott's Commentary, vol. 3d.

IS now ready for delivery to subscribers. Apply to J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

N. B. Subscribers in a remote part of the city will be waited upon in a few days. april 7—tf

Brass Chandelier.

A BRASS CHANDELIER with sixteen lights, suitable for a country Church or large School House, may be had at a very low rate, by applying at the South West corner of MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS, Philadelphia april 7—3t

LEEDS & CAMPBELL, TAILORS.

HAVING removed to 96 CHESNUT, CORNER OF THIRD STREETS, have this day opened a general assortment of superior and Fashionable Cloths and Vestings.

Also, a great variety of Spittlefield Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves and Summer Caps, &c. &c.

april 7—3t

Gibb's Prize List.

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Union Canal Lottery, 27th class, March 28th, 1827.

41 47 13 39 10 36 58 34 6

Com.	12	41	47, a quarter of the capital prize of	$20,000
	6	34	26, a whole ticket, a prize of	1,000
	10	34	36, a half do. do.	1,000
	8	34	32, a half do. do.	1,000
	6	10	24, a quarter do. do.	1,000
	6	10	46, a quarter do. do.	1,000
	10	36	52, a quarter do. do.	1,000

2 prizes of $500, and 3 of $100, besides others of $100, &c. The above prizes were all sold and paid at

GIBBS' Fortunate Office,

No. 4 1-2 S. Third st. Philadelphia.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Prize.

The public is informed that the Ticket which drew the $20,000 prize in the 27th class of the Union Canal Lottery, was shared by the Managers—only two quarters were sold in this city—one of them was bought by JOHN GIBBS, from the Managers on the 23d January, and the other quarter was sold by J. SIBBONS.

april 7—tf J. GIBBS.

J. & T. WOOD,

No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received superior coarse grained Black Mode, plain light colored Levantines, and white Gros de Naples, suitable for plain bonnets.

Also, superior plain edged White Satin Ribands, No. 6, 9, 12 and 16. april 7—3t

PROPOSALS,

BY H. ATHERTON, No. 69 North Front street, for publishing by subscription, THE WORKS OF WILLIAM BAYLY, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends in the time of George Fox.

Extract from Gough's History of the Quakers, vol. ii. page 104.—"This year (1676) William Bayly died at sea in his voyage from the West Indies: he had been a teacher among the Baptists, at Pool, in Dorsetshire, when he was convinced by the ministry of George Fox, in 1668, and entered in society with the people called Quakers, amongst whom he became a zealous preacher, and travelled abroad in the exercise of his ministerial gift, to bring others to the truth he had been convinced and experienced the advantage of. In which religious exercise of love to his fellow creatures, it was his lot to participate in the sufferings of his brethren in frequent imprisonments, both during the time of the Commonwealth and after the Restoration."

Extract from Sewell's History of the Quakers, vol. i. page 213.—"Near the beginning of the year 1668, George Fox went from London to Surry, Chichester, Portsmouth and Pool, where William Bayly, a Baptist teacher, and some others, were convinced by George Fox's ministry, and entered into the society of those called Quakers, among whom William Bayly afterwards became an eminent minister."

CONDITIONS.—The work will be printed in one large octavo volume, containing upwards of 600 pages printed on fine paper—and will be put to press as soon as subscriptions for 500 copies shall be obtained.

The price to subscribers will be two dollars, payable on delivery, neatly bound and lettered.

Every eleventh copy, or the value thereof, will be given to person who become accountable for ten or more copies. feb 24—3t

"Let the trumpet of Fame tell the story."

LAFAYETTE once more triumphantly LUCKY.—The following numbers were drawn in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, yesterday

41 47 13 39 10 36 38 34 6

13, 47, 47, the grand capital of 20,000 dollars, as usual, was sold at the mammoth Lucky and Cheap Lafayette Office in shares, one quarter were sold as the 19th notified, "as in our corners," we refrain from mentioning names without permission; we have sold 4 of 1000 dollar, and 3 of 500!! This is only the second 20,000 dollar prize we have sold within four months, not to mention in the last class the highest prize sold in this state, which we sold and paid.

KENNEDY & CO.

48 South Third Street.

In justice to our friend Mr. John Tibbs, we state that one of the quarters was bought by him.

march 31—tf

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs another recommendation than a fair trial. Parents have repeatedly assured me, that great numbers of worms have been removed, and the lives of their children preserved by the use of it.—As I am desirous of maintaining the reputation of this very useful medicine, its composition has been particularly attended to. The incredible number of Worms it expels, and the facility with which it restores children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, bespeak its high character and intrinsic value, as a remedy calculated for family use: it has been known to restore many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.

For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the face.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other ointments without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.

PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
Oct. 7—tf No. 320, Market-street.

TO JOB PRINTERS.

RED & BLUE INK, of a superior quality, warranted not to settle, and to work clear.

J. HOWE,
march 10—tf Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts.

A CARD.

J. WINTER, No. 17, Arch street, manufactures all kind of round, square, ribbon, artificial flowers and bonnet Pipes, of various sizes—where all orders for any number and pattern will be executed with exactness and despatch. Those from the country (enclosing cash) will be forwarded immediately, according to direction.

N. B. Hand-box boards for sale.

☞ He also continues to clean and dress all kind of shawls in a manner, agreeable to the received opinion, equal to new march 10—6t*

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, to perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and at any time that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 151 Race street. VAN PELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf

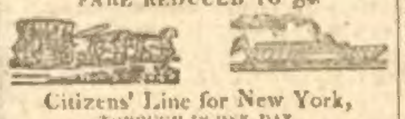
MEAD'S PILLS.

FROM length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sources of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by C. Hull & Co. 223 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Grill & Co. Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

June 5—tf

FARE REDUCED TO $4.



Citizens' Line for New York,

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

Via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage, in conjunction with the steam boats PENNSYLVANIA and CONGRESS.

THE steam boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning, (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take Coach from Bordentown to Washington, 24 miles, and there take the steam boat CONGRESS, Capt. Degraw, and arrive in New York early the same afternoon.

Fare through only $4.

For seats, apply at the steam boat Office, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front, or of the Captain, on board of the boat, at Arch street Wharf.

☞ All baggage at the risque of its owners.

N. B. Coaches will be in waiting on the arrival of the Boat at Bristol to take passengers to Trenton, and return again in time to take the boat to Philadelphia.

march 24—tf

SHIP TIMBER.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed will be paid on delivery, they must be of the best White Oak and delivered in the course of the year 1827.

KNEES, Body and Arm, 3 feet 6 inches diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished, in the ship ten inches, to be square, and square in shape, price $8.

KNEES, Body 2 feet 2 inches, Arm 3 feet 6 inches diameter of the arm clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship 8 1-2 inches, to be square in shape, price $7 50.

KNEES, Body 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the Arm clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship 8 inches, to be square, and square in shape, price $8.

KNEES, Body 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the Arm clear of bark 12 inches) to side when completely finished in the ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price $7 50.

KNEES, Body 2 feet, Arm 3 feet 6 inches, diameter of the Arm clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the ship, 11 inches, to be square in shape, price $10 50.

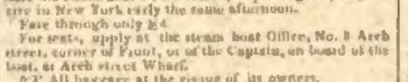
NAVY AGENT OFFICE,
Feb. 24—3m Philadelphia.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at *No. 109, SPRUCE STREET*, between Fourth and Fifth, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally.

march 10—6m



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Fine Pointed Pencils of superior make. Ivory, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c.

ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 33, Market street, one door below Third st.

A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on hand. march 3—6m

VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA.

A TIMELY use of the PANACEA will prevent Consumption, as it overhands the complaints that terminate in this fatal and wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family is exposed. Indeed it has spread to such an appalling extent, and is so certain in its operations, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too explicit in applying in the bud the disease that generate it.

In cases where mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable antidote. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

In Rheumatism it is particularly beneficial; its effects are seen so completely to remove the complaint.

In Consumptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, Tumours, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ulcers, Putrid Sore Throat, Syphilitic and Pseudo Syphilitic, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, it will be found of eminent service.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no attention as the use of spirituous liquors are to be avoided.

The printed directions will accompany the Panacea—Price $3 per bottle, and $ 50 dollars per dozen.

JOHN A. PARKER.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

I was afflicted several years ago with a cutaneous disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the ill effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become emaciated, when I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed that he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,
Witness, J. H. Stewart. No. 113 Market street.
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1827

This is to certify that I was afflicted with the Rheumatism for about two years, and under the care of an eminent physician during part of that time but could get very little relief. About the middle of December last, Mr. Parker called on me and advised my taking his Panacea, as he was sure it would cure me, and was proof of his sincerity offered it gratis. At this time I was in great pain and nearly bent double. I commenced taking the Panacea, and after the use of three bottles, feel perfectly restored to health. MARGARET PINKER,
Wife of John Pinker, near the corporate Say's Alley and Schuylkill English street.

Witness, J. H. Stewart.
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1827.

It is with gratitude to Mr. Parker, that I here declare, that two bottles of his Vegetable Renovating Panacea has cured my wife of an inward weakness which she has been labouring under for many years.

WM. H. MURPHY, Kensington.

To be had of the following Druggists in Philadelphia.

JOHN HART & SON, No. 18 South Second st.
EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, corner of Sixth and Market streets.
THOMAS OLIVER, N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets.
P. WILLIAMSON, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets.
SAMUEL PAXSON & SONS, Trenton, N. J.
Dr. J. H. LOMING, corner of Fulton and Gold sts. New York.
P. DICKEY, corner Lispenard st. and Broadway, New York.
J. RABINEAU, 313 Broadway, and corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. New York.
C. S. CARTER, Providence, R. I.
Dr. M. MONTSERRATT, Baltimore.
THOMAS LUMPKIN, Esq. P. M. King & Queen Ct. House, Va.

☞ Orders from the country may be addressed to the care of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers, Philadelphia. march 17—tf

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been faithfully tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been labouring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

HENRY CORMISH'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 272, North Third, above Callowhill street. (Successor to James A. Austin.

Likewise at Thatcher & Thompson's, north-west corner of Second and Market street, and at Graham and Schaffer's, No. 145, South Second street, second door below the corner of South-Philadelphia.

The above Medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers and country merchants. jan 20 3m*

GEORGE W. FARR,

WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 208 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, olive, claret, bronze, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Bitton, Lewis, Buck & Heavy manufacture. Also, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Marseilles, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilinett, Velvets, figured and plain Cravats, plain and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. Gloves, Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—ly

WATTS & RIPPON.

DAVID CLARK, respectfully informs the public that he is publishing a second edition of that valuable Hymn Book published by Messrs. Ambogast & Strobhar, in the year 1820, containing in one volume the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, as arranged by Dr. Rippon's selection. Two hundred pages of the work are already stereotyped. The popularity of including both these works in one volume will appear, when it is considered that Dr. Rippon originally designed his Selection to be an appendix to the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts. As to form, the second edition will differ from the first, in being printed with large type, and on a larger page. As to matter, no alteration whatever will be made, either in the Hymns or their arrangement, but into the Indexes of the work a valuable improvement will be introduced.

In the first edition there was distinct sets of Indexes of first lines of Scriptures and of subjects for the two parts of the work. In the present edition the Indexes of the Selection will, without any omission, be incorporated with those as the arrangement, so as to have one complete set of Indexes for the whole volume.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be embellished with a vignette title, and portraits of Watts and Rippon.

1. The above work will be printed on fine paper, from new Stereotype plates.

2. It will be handsomely and strongly bound in Sheep.

3. The price to Subscribers will be One Dollar per copy.

4. Persons who obtain Eight Subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the ninth copy gratis.

5. To booksellers and persons obtaining a large number of subscribers, a liberal discount will be made.

No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞ The Editors of the Columbian Star, Washington Telegraph and Baltimore Patriot, will please insert this advertisement for one week, and forward their bills to the editor of this paper. jan 27—tf

Fashionable Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes the method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, a very extensive assortment of ready made Clothing of every description, suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices, for cash, as it is his wish to reduce his stock. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

ALSO, a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours, which will be made to order, in the neatest manner, and in the most fashionable style.

S. DREXEL,
No. 151 1-2, South Front street, (or Drawbridge.)
march 10—3m

Bartram's Botanic Garden,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has now for sale, at reduced prices, a very extensive assortment of the finest FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBS,
GREEN HOU